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7 July 1983

# USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1425

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# USSR REPORT

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## INTERNATIONAL

### U.S. ADMINISTRATION OF MICRONESIA CRITICIZED AT UN

Moscow APN DAILY REVIEW in English 14 Jun 83 pp 1-2

[Article by V. Kondrashov: "In the Fetters of Neocolonialism"]

[Text] The 50th session of the UN Trusteeship Council, which examined the social, economic and political situation in Micronesia, has ended in New York. The work of the session has again shown most convincingly that the USA, which administers Micronesia on behalf of the United Nations, continues fully ignoring the interests of the people inhabiting it. The USA, far from lessening, has intensified its activities to consolidate the positions of American imperialism in Micronesia, trying to turn it into Washington's colonial adjunct.

Many participants in the session scathingly criticised the actions of the U.S. administration, to which it resorts in a desire to attain its aim, particularly the arbitrary dismemberment of Micronesia into a number of territories and the conclusion of "agreements" with them with a view to more tightly fastening them to the USA.

Washington openly abuses the UN mandate for administering Micronesia. S. Roff, director of the group in defence of national minorities, said that Washington interferes with the economic and social progress of the peoples of Micronesia, who are now really in plight. After more than 35 years of U.S. administration in Micronesia, hunger and poverty are rampant there and the percentage of unemployment is very high.

Moreover, the USA--and the discussion at the session has once again confirmed this--is intensifying its activities aimed at militarising Micronesia, at setting up bases and other military installations in that region of the world. The NEW YORK TIMES, which reported on the construction of new bases on the Mariana Islands in addition to the large complex of bases in Guam, said that from there bombers would be able to strike at the mainland of Asia, and that land forces could be stationed on the Mariana Islands for the purpose of a flexible reaction to anything happening in the region. The same

role of a springboard of aggression and police actions of U.S. imperialism Washington has assigned to Palau, with which the USA has concluded an "agreement" granting it the right to use the islands for the promotion of the Pentagon's military aims for a period of a hundred (sic) years.

By implanting its "hornets' nests" of aggression and neocolonialism, Washington, just as it does elsewhere in the world, is acting with shameless impudence. The U.S. "administrators" fully ignore the protests of the peoples of Micronesia against the U.S. military activity on the islands, including the testing of ballistic missiles on the atoll of Kwajalein, against the construction of a strategic naval base of the USA on the island of Babelthuap, Palau. However, it is not only the important strategic position of the islands that prompts the USA to take recourse to "quiet annexation." Very rich reserves of such strategic raw materials as ferro-manganese concretions have been discovered in that region of the Pacific. It is no accident that the U.S. transnational corporations have already rushed there.

The Pacific Islands, which is another name for Micronesia, is the last UN trust territory on the map of the world. Its almost 130,000-strong population is fully entitled to free and independent existence. It is clear to all the world that U.S. administration of the territory from the positions of annexationism pursues diametrically opposite aims. It is the duty of the United Nations, bearing responsibility for its trust territory, to take resolute steps to enable the peoples of Micronesia to exercise their inalienable sovereign right.

(IZVESTIA, June 13. In full.)

CSO: 1812/196



## INTERNATIONAL

### SECURITY, ECONOMIC DECLARATIONS OF WILLIAMSBURG SUMMIT CRITICIZED

Moscow APN DAILY REVIEW in English 9 Jun 83 pp 1-7

[V. Linnik article: "A Policy of Escalating Tension: After the Seven's Summit at Williamsburg"]

[Text] If any of the United States' allies had entertained any illusions about some positive changes in the American policy after the Williamsburg meeting, these illusions have now been dissipated. The only visible consequence of the summit, which its participants originally conceived as a venue for discussing the most painful economic problems that face the West, was the arrival to Western Europe of a group of American specialists to make an on-spot study of problems related to the deployment of American missiles there later this year. This fact illustrates the results of the meeting in their true light.

The "Political Declaration on Security," the first document of its kind ever adopted at such a meeting, was the logical result of the policy of escalating anti-Soviet hysteria, inciting rabid militarism and encouraging the mad gamble with the destinies of peace and international security, which has been pursued by the most aggressive circles in NATO, led by the United States, during the past few years. No wonder this happened in a country whose leaders decided to burn in the furnace of the arms race in a matter of five years almost 2,000,000 million dollars [as published], embarked upon a policy of strength and confrontation in dealing with other nations and embraced the thesis that a continuous buildup of the arsenals of weapons of mass destruction is the best solution to mankind's problems.

Let us, however, look at the official economic aspect of the Williamsburg summit. The sinister paradox of the "Economic Declaration" adopted there is that it is almost a verbatim copy of a document drafted eight years ago at a similar meeting at Rambouillet. This fact clearly shows that none of the problems raised then has been solved. Unemployment in Western Europe keeps growing. In 1984 it is expected to affect up to 11.5 percent of the able-bodied population there. Economic recession makes the Seven put up ever new protectionist barriers, which for the first time in post-war years caused the general volume of international trade to decrease.

Recession makes each country subsidize export industries and curtail imports. The United States has imposed restrictions on the import of European steel and



dealt a heavy blow at the European agricultural exporters on their traditional markets by granting considerable subsidies to American farmers.

Washington has imposed curbs on imported Japanese cars and electronics. In a bid to save American Harley-Davidson Motor Co., which was losing out to Japanese competitors, the United States raised more than ten times import duties on Japanese motorcycles sold in the United States.

All the other members of the Seven practise the same policies against one another. As a result, monetary and trade differences between them have become even worse since the summit meeting at Rambouillet.

The policy of tariff and other restrictions hit hardest the developing countries for whom exports are the only source of currency they need to repay their huge debt (about 600 billion dollars) to the industrialized capitalist nations.

The United States, a country with the biggest economic potential in the capitalist world, creates colossal budget deficits largely as a result of the giant expenditures on implementing the programme of rearmament announced by Reagan. The policy of maintaining high bank interest rates, which is being carried out there, leads to the outflow of European capitals to the other side of the Atlantic, which enables Washington to actually cover its more than 200 billion dollar deficit.

The high bank interest rates artificially exaggerate the cost of the U.S. currency in relation to the currencies of the West European countries. And this means for them, as well as for Japan, along with everything else, also a much higher price of the oil which they buy and the settlements for which are effected in dollars. For instance, the oil products bought by France this year alone will cost it 1,000 million dollars more. It is not mere chance that even reserved officials in Western Europe qualify the policy of the USA vis-a-vis its "junior brothers" as "economic imperialism."

Corresponding claims were doubtless expressed to the U.S. President during the conference, though no official statements to this effect were made. In the "economic declaration" all the contradictions inside the Seven have found a very vague expression--mainly in the form of uncertain promises to "focus on... reducing interest rates and...budget deficits."

The U.S. administration spared no effort to remove the discussion of the economic questions which are "ungainful" for it beyond the framework of the conference. The Williamsburg conference was preceded by a series of preparatory meetings and negotiations at the level of ministers and heads of state, a series which is unprecedented in its scale and intensity. The tactic of massive pressure, which went to the length of threats to revise "the U.S. obligations in NATO," was lavishly used by Reagan in conjunction with the promises aimed at creating a semblance of the "West's unity," in which most if not all participants in the meeting were interested for different political motives (forthcoming elections, difficulties with the opposition, and so on).

Besides, creating a semblance of economic problems being discussed in a friendly and constructive manner is the only "face saving" device when there simply cannot be any constructive solution of the problems. This explains the lack of variety in the set of formulas being put forward alternately by Western economic experts as a "radical cure" for crises and slumps. They first assumed that a way out of the recession would be possible after the inflation rate diminished; then they held that the recession would be left behind after a fall in prices on oil; now, trusting the play of free-market forces, they are pinning their hopes on overcoming the recession through higher profit margins vs. pay reductions. None of these "cures," however, brings alleviation, and this is understandable as the very idea of having a noncrisis development of the capitalist economy is fiction. So all that can be done is to exchange kind smiles before TV cameras and create the illusion in audiences that an economic upswing, if it ever occurs, will be the result of the sharing of opinions.

Finally, and this is especially important, the discussion of economic disagreements was pushed into the background at the instance of the United States so as to demonstrate "Western world solidarity" in face of the "Soviet military threat." Let us recall once more: for the first time at meetings of this kind the Seven adopted a "political declaration on security," the discussion of which took up the lion's share of time at it. This declaration, while reaffirming the adherence of participating countries to the policy of building up nuclear arsenals and deploying the latest weapon systems, ignores the demand of the peoples for a return to the path of military and political detente and a quest for improved relations between states with different socio-political systems. It reconfirms the NATO states' refusal to count the British and French arsenals at the Geneva talks on limiting nuclear arms in Europe, as well as their intention to go ahead with the stationing "as planned" of U.S. Pershings and cruise missiles in West European countries. The adoption of the declaration has clearly shown that Washington is deliberately using its partners' economic difficulties to impose an aggressive line on them and to set up a global military coalition against the countries of the socialist community.

It is the first time that Japan has officially joined a statement of the NATO countries on military issues; political observers see this as yet another step along the road of its militarisation and alignment to the aggressive course of the United States. The drawing of Japan into an "expanded conception of global defence responsibility" of the West, that is, the attempt to get it involved in NATO's sphere of action, is fraught with the most dangerous consequences.

The conference at Williamsburg was also marked by France's increased tilt towards Washington. As REUTER has put it, Mitterrand "bowed to Reagan's wishes." However, the French President's anti-Soviet curtsies did not earn him any tangible economic concessions from the United States. It is symptomatic that right after Williamsburg came a record fall in the exchange rate of the franc against the dollar, which is a direct product of the United States' economic policy.

Displaying enhanced attention to military questions, as the meeting did, and moving them to the foreground are among the methods by means of which the Western ruling quarters are perpetrating a big political fraud. Its essence is in their efforts to intimidate the public of their countries with the threat of "an inevitable invasion of Soviet tanks," an old allegation used by the Western propaganda people to justify the onslaught on living standards and the appropriation of tremendous funds for military purposes. By its "security declaration" the Williamsburg meeting made a notorious contribution to the allegation about Soviet "aggressiveness."

East-West trade and economic relations caused disagreements between the United States and the rest of the Seven in Williamsburg. On this issue Reagan found himself in isolation. Despite the USA's intention to make tougher trade and economic sanctions against the Soviet Union a major result of the meeting, the allies did not go beyond the promise to study the matter and to show wariness. They expressed their discontent to America in connection with an export control act, currently examined by the U.S. Congress, providing for reprisals against the foreign-based U.S. companies and the West-European firms employing American licenses, which maintain trade and economic relations with the USSR. They stated their discontent despite the efforts of the U.S. delegation which tried to avoid a repetition of what took place at the Versailles summit last year that ended in failure because of America's attempts to force its allies to use trade sanctions against the USSR. The course of debates on the West's economic strategy showed that the West Europeans do not believe in the effectiveness of sanctions against a country with such a developed economy as the USSR and that they would like to preserve and increase mutually beneficial economic exchange with the socialist countries.

It should be stressed that the meeting did not react to the persistent appeals to examine the acute problems of the developing countries, although Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi personally requested the leaders of the Seven to do this. The West's refusal to remove protectionist curbs means growing economic pressure on the developing nations.

There is a certain logic behind the U.S. President's choice of Williamsburg as the venue of the summit. Williamsburg is a small museum-like town, a splinter of the colonial past, where supers, in the costumes of the 18th century, reproduce the tenor of life as it was before the United States reached independence. In Williamsburg you can see craftsmen and peddlers, soldiers with muskets, and musicians playing Scottish bagpipes and horns. Apparently the present-day President feels himself more comfortable against the background of the decor, which Williamsburg, in fact, is, where all this patriarchal paradise exists with the Rockefellers' money. It is difficult to imagine something more remote from the realities of the day than Williamsburg. It is equally difficult to imagine something that would be more out of keeping with demands of the day than the decisions the leaders of the Seven adopted in Williamsburg.

The Williamsburg get-together saw only sabre-rattling and it did not make economic decisions. The summit did not settle any of the questions of the grim economic reality of the West. However, the Williamsburg meeting did cause damage to the interests of peace and stability in the world.

(PRAVDA, 9 June. In full.)

## INTERNATIONAL

### IMPORTANCE OF POLAND'S TWO-SECTOR AGRICULTURE STRESSED

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Apr 83 p 2

[Article by A. Druzenko, IZVESTIYA staff correspondent, Leningrad Bureau, in the column "Analysis. Reflection. Commentary": "A Reliable Rhythm"]

[Text] The day spent in Peligzimka proved to be the gift of an early-generous spring. The sun shone brightly; the light breeze was refreshing. Keeping a straight face, the hosts announced that yesterday they specially "ordered" appropriate weather for the guests.

True, for the guests, journalists from the socialist countries accredited in Warsaw, the weather was of itself of no interest. We came here to see how things were going for the agricultural production cooperative organized in Peligzimka hardly more than four years ago.

However, its story must be preceeded by at least a brief clarification. The various changes in agricultural policies over the decades, caused by both objective and subjective factors, resulted in the present-day existence of two sectors in the Polish countryside—the private and collectivized sectors. Moreover, the majority of peasants are involved in the first sector, which accounts for nearly three-fourths of the cultivated land.

The "two-sector" character of agricultural production will, by all appearances, last a long time. In view of this circumstance, the state, as written in the program for the development of agriculture and the food complex until 1990 recently considered by the government, sets the strategic goal of gradually achieving self-sufficiency in food.

Under such conditions, the functioning of the collectivized sector, which yields up to one-third of the marketable production of the village, is of no small interest for the advancing development and the reinforcement of the socialist bases of the Polish economy. A component part of this sector, in addition to the state farms, are the cooperatives. According to the reports of the Polish press, there are now about 2,400 agricultural production cooperatives in the nation. They possess 742,000 hectares of land; last year they collected an average of 27.4 centners of grain per hectare.



And now we shall get more closely acquainted with one of these peasant cooperatives, operating in the southwest part of the country in Legnica Province, in the village of Peligzimka.

First the hospitable hosts showed us the house where two members of the cooperative, machine operators live. Three-room apartments (each for a family of three people), all conveniences, of high quality and comfortable; more than one citizen would envy such surroundings.

The hosts demonstrated their material-technical base with particular pride, evidently because the cooperative had put no small effort into acquiring and constructing all of this. A repair shop and warehouse built in series, machinery ready for work—a careful organization was sensed everywhere and in everything. Nearby, the foundations of future structures were visible—clear evidence of a desire to grow and develop.

The farm has 500 hectares of land and 470 hectares of pasture. Last year the cooperative sold the state 940 tons of grain, 360 tons of rape, and 50 tons of peas. Moreover, the greater portion of the grain was of very high quality, and was eagerly bought as seed material. And, finally, one more figure: 46 centners of grain crops from each hectare were gathered here last year. Clearly not an ordinary indicator.

Incidentally, the collective sector makes an especially great contribution to providing the state with grain. By the end of February the total volume of grain crop purchases comprised, without counting the seed reserve, 2.9 million tons, of which one million was accounted for by the state farms and agrocooperatives.

The initiative for the cooperative in Peligzhimka came from below. There was land which was included in the state fund but was not worked. A group of peasants, at first there were 11 of them, decided to unite, to buy the land from the state fund (the law stipulates such a possibility) and to add it to their former plots. The management of the CMINA [not further identified] met them halfway, and a cooperative was formed as an independent economic unit. The basis of the cooperative, my interlocutors emphasized, was the voluntary and independent desire to unite. The actual decision was based on the conviction that farming together was more effective and reliable. This conviction was strengthened during four years (and what years!) of joint farming.

"We are always occupied with machinery," the machine operators told us. "The plots are bigger and that means the machinery can be used. For what's the use of keeping a tractor on a farm with five hectares?"

Now there are 55 members in the cooperative; the farm is provided with tractors and other machinery. There were at times difficulties of even a purely psychological nature. While the cooperative was getting established most of the revenue had to be spent for productional needs, although it was tempting to give the people higher wages. For of course they wanted immediately to reinforce with money the choice made by yesterday's private farmers! However,



they acted wisely and in the first years 70 percent of the revenue was put into construction and the acquisition of machinery and fertilizers.

In telling how in a short time they were able to achieve stability in management, our interlocutors put in first place the standard of cultivation, which for them is at the center of general attention. It is no accident that the cooperative maintains close contacts with the Wroclaw Agricultural Academy, willingly following the scientists' advice and recommendations. The innovations of agrotechnology find at the farm genuine experts and enthusiasts. Of certain importance here is the fact that many of the cooperative members are young people. Hence the inclination towards modern cultivation methods; all the more so in that the size of the cooperative permits their practical utilization. We shall state that several methods for storing and preparing seeds were tried until the most effective one was found.

Much also depends upon the cooperative's machine operators. Thanks to them, the farm equipment is always maintained in a reliable condition. Neither can the chairman be overlooked: formerly, he supervised a state farm in the very same Legnica Province, and now his accumulated experience aids in selecting the correct paths in management, which in today's environment is more and more difficult. But the main reason for the stability and success of the cooperative, they explained to us, is the fact that each person conscientiously, without watching the other, and when necessary works all night long.

Still another feature in their management strategy is of interest. I have in mind the attention of the social and domestic needs of the people. Eleven apartments for cooperative members were constructed or radically repaired and a cottage on the shore of a scenic lake was purchased. The cooperative members go there on days off and can spend vacations there. Here also is clear evidence of the collective principle--no longer in labor but in life. It is no accident that it was this aspect that the cooperative chairman pointed out when he enumerated the factors that led to management successes.

"We have a young collective," said Lech Jandezczak. "We try to live as one family. We do not have sharp conflicts or lingering arguments, and each trusts the other. If someone has a family holiday or anniversary, we always celebrate together in the club."

It should not be thought, of course, that the life of the cooperative in Pelegzimka is trouble-free. It has several problems and the problems are rather difficult. For example, there are insufficient resources for protecting crops. How does one manage without them, especially if a goal has been set for cultivating a harvest of 50 and more centners of grain crops per hectare! With the available equipment and cadres the areas planted could be expanded, but there is no more free land. But they have not yet lost hope for expansion in the cooperative, counting on the aid of the government.

We were escorted by the entire collective, which by Polish standards can with a clear conscience be called a leading one. I make a reservation: in Legnica Province cooperatives work only 4.2 percent of the arable land. However, the cooperative members from Peligzimka consider their work important and useful for all peasants, for they demonstrate in practice the possibilities that collective farming presents the village workers.

## INTERNATIONAL

### ENTRAPMENT OF SOVIET TRAVELLERS ABROAD DESCRIBED

Moscow SOVETSKAYA KUL'TURA in Russian 16 Apr 83 pp 6-7

[Article by TASS correspondents A. Ogarkov and B. Chekhonin, especially for SOVETSKAYA KUL'TURA: "Mr Nobody"]

[Text] We have met El'bert Tuganov, people's artist of the Estonian SSR, at the Tallinn Motion Picture Studio [Tallinfilm]. It must be noted that our companion did not consent to this talk immediately.

"The conversation will be useless," he assured us. "Everything that can be said to explain my action has already been said by me in an appropriate statement. I ask you not to count on any kind of additions. As a matter of fact, I doubt if it is necessary to raise this subject on the pages of the all-union press," he tried to convince us persistently.

Of course, we understood the frame of mind of our companion. Including, his reluctance to see us, his emotion and his involuntary, unexpressed protest against publication in SOVETSKAYA KUL'TURA of an article about what happened to him. During many years of successful work at the Tallinn Motion Picture Studio, producer E. Tuganov became accustomed to only positive newspaper materials which described his services in the field of developing the republic's animated cartoons. But here all of a sudden they want to tell about the unseemly deed that he has committed.

Nevertheless, we were able to convince El'bert Tuganov that it is desirable to have such a story. Our companion realized that together with him we believe that he, as a cultural worker of Estonia, can return respect for him through his honest work. He also understood something else--his story is too instructive for it to be silenced. It is a graphic example of how special services of Western countries use the most filthy methods against the Soviet people who are on an assignment or even on a tourist trip abroad.

It all happened in October 1982. Together with a group of Soviet cinematographers, El'bert Tuganov left for Morocco and Spain. This must have been his twentieth trip abroad. Everything was ordinary and habitual. Also from mere habit, El'bert Tuganov easily and thoughtlessly made acquaintance in Morocco of a talkative and, it seemed, friendly tourist couple from West Germany. He was also not surprised when a few days later this pair "accidentally" was

encountered by him on the streets of Madrid. There are even more surprising coincidences in life!

They sat on a bench in the park and started talking again. Imperceptibly the West German "tourist" turned from weather and the beauties of the Spanish capital to politics. Oh how freely and boldly he criticized chancellor Schmidt who retired in the FRG and poured out venomous rebukes and remarks. And when the "tourist" suddenly changed the conversation to the subject on the Soviet Union, which he allegedly visited 3 years ago, El'bert Tuganov decided to outdo his companion. Later in his statement, which was entitled "The Story of My Delusion," he characterized his behavior as follows: "I did not particularly watch my expressions and in appraising people and events I did not think about whether the generalizations, which were based on individual facts, were true. I talked of phenomena, which apply to the field of democracy and centralism and concern the role of personality in history and chose such examples, which in my opinion, may be regarded as negative."

In short, El'bert Tuganov looked like such a thoughtless peacock who spread the bright train of talkativeness mixed with slander. Look at me, he thought as if flattering his vanity, I am also a "free artist" and moreover a cosmopolitan thinking person!

The sobering came all of a sudden. When El'bert Tuganov's critical passion evidently strated to abate, he accidentally saw that the West German "tourist" switched off a small magnetic tape recorder which was suspended from his neck.

"What are you doing?" our traveller was taken aback. "This is dishonest!"

However, his companion only smiled in response: "It was interesting to hear a frank talk by a Soviet cultural worker." The "tourist" from the FRG was obviously pleased. Of course he was. He fulfilled his task and made his Soviet companion "warm up to the topic." The only thing left now is to wait for instructions on how and when to begin the blackmail.

"All of a sudden I understood," El'bert Tuganov described, "that the encounter in Madrid, the magnetic tape recorder that was ready for taping and which was skillfully concealed and the conversation which provoked criticism--all of this was not accidental. This was the most real and well thought-out provocation."

What did El'bert Tuganov do, how did he react to what had happened? Instead of considering his error in a logical manner, describe it to his comrades in the group and seek their advice, he chose another way--a way of betrayal.

"I was seized by fear, almost panic," he justified himself to us. "I thought that in the Soviet Union I will be sentenced to several years for slander." The hasty decision not to return to Estonia matured in this manner.

The same evening he wrote a letter to his colleagues-cinematographers: "Esteemed friends, I ask you not to wait or look for me. I find myself in such a situation that I dare not return to the Soviet Union together with you. I am staying here not because I like the capitalist world. I know that it will be difficult for me."

"I would not want for friends in the group and also those in Estonia to regard me as a traitor, a deserter. My return to the motherland became impossible simply because of a foolish incident," El'bert Tuganov tried to convince us, his companions.

Well, we are willing to believe him. Nobody enjoys being reputed for a traitor among friends and dear ones. A traitor, who not only betrayed his motherland, but also repudiated his wife and two daughters who remained there. But we also know something else. El'bert Tuganov also included in his letter the elements of criticism which he voiced in his conversation with the West German "tourist." What for? In order to prove the "impossibility" of his return? Or to make the point that it is not "fear and panic" alone that force him to take the path of treachery. Now that his views have become "public property" anyway, El'bert Tuganov could be tempted to present himself as a "political fighter." It was not without reason that the Radio Station Liberty, the well-known mistress of the CIA, snatched at this letter afterward. It spared no effort in order to get a copy of this letter through an American intelligence service agent in Paris, a certain Estonian nationalist Mayra Myannik, who disguises herself in the toga of an "adherent of native culture abroad."

"It seemed to me," El'bert Tuganov said, "that the comrades in the tourist group will not turn my letter over to the Union of Cinema Workers. Therefore, I decided to take advantage of the services of Mayra Myannik, my old 'artist' acquaintance from previous trips to Paris. I sent her four copies of the letter and asked her to forward them to my family and also to the puppet films studio, the Tallinn Motion Picture Studio and the board of the ESSR Union of Cinema workers. I did not know that she would make a fifth copy and give to a Liberty correspondent in Paris."

El'bert Tuganov did not know... As a matter of fact, he did not know a lot. He did not know that nobody will ask his permission to broadcast his "letter" and to present the runaway resident of Tallinn as a "fighter for political freedoms in the USSR" and not just as a cowardly man (which he really was). Our companion also did not know something else—who will be in charge of the "El'bert case" at the Radio Station Liberty, that is his case, his fate and his honest name. Let us name just a few of Tuganov's so-called "well-wishers" from the Liberty's Estonian editorial office.

Aleksandr Terras was born in 1920 in Tallinn. Now he is in charge of the Liberty's Estonian editorial office. We must say that his biography is somewhat colorful. After moving to Finland in 1943, he joined organs of military intelligence where he collected secret data on the population of Soviet republics in the Baltic area. He later moved to Sweden, where he cooperated with the intelligence service of one of the West European countries from 1947 to 1949 and with the American intelligence service beginning in the fifties. In 1956, his American bosses placed him at the Voice of America Radio Station. Also there, they reclassified Terras into a "ideological fighter for Estonia's freedom" and transferred him to the present cushy job in 1975.

A sample of his spiritual creed was stated by him in the emigre leaflet TEATAYA: "The main place in the Radio Station Liberty's broadcasts must be devoted to



discrediting the foreign and internal policy of the Soviet Union by any method. Special stress must be laid on including on the agenda of various international forums on the Baltic area problem."

Here are two more associates of the "Estonian editorial office" who attempted to inflate the "El'bert Tuganov's case" on the air in every possible way.

Kristi Tammik was born in 1941 in Tallinn, a former variety show actress. In 1975, left with her husband for a brief stay with relatives in the FRG. After getting there, she soon found herself a lover and left her husband and despite a young son who remained in Tallinn she decided not to return to the Soviet Union. The moral make-up of K. Tammik is clear to us. What is there to say about a mother who abandoned her own child for the sake of amorous and other pleasures in the West. But it seems that such morals suit the bosses of Liberty. It is not without reason that they immediately offered a job in the Estonian editorial office to the "political refugee" from the Tallinn variety show.

Rikho Mesilane was born in 1949 in Pyarnu. He is a former announcer of the Estonian television. In 1978, he left on a tourist trip in the Danube area and stayed in Vienna. It turned out that shortly before the trip he divorced his wife, abandoned his 6-year old daughter and married a second time. When he left on the tourist trip, his new wife was pregnant. His lover was also getting ready to give birth by the same time. As they say, everything is clear: a deserving sequence for the Radio Station Liberty, which, it appears, advocates not only freedom of slander.

But let us return to Tuganov, who "did not know a lot." He also did not know the most important--what will his life be in the future after his appearance on that day in October at one of the police stations in Madrid with a request for political asylum. "From there," our companion recalls, "I was sent to some other police organization that deals with people like me." With an interpreter's help, there he filled out temporary documents of a "political refugee." Prior to this, like a criminal, he had to be fingerprinted, take full face and profile photographs and fill out a section on "special distinctive marks." And only afterward followed the transfer of the "refugee" from the police to the Red Cross, or more precisely to (Fran Gerrigues), directress of that organization's refugee department. It must be said that these female hands were not at all gentle in treating the latter-day supporter of "Western freedoms." Nevertheless, it is true that the directress did care for the Estonian "refugee." Together with refugees from Iraq and Iran, she placed him in a third-class hotel which resembled a dirty hut, paid for the meager meals and even gave him an allowance to purchase a shirt, socks and several handkerchiefs for our runaway hero, who left his suitcase behind in the panic. However, signora (Gerrigues) strictly controlled his outside contacts, telephone conversations and correspondence.

Meanwhile, feverish clandestine negotiations were being conducted on how to get rid of this 62-year old emigrant from Estonia. Once a counterintelligence service sent a Russian-speaking associate to El'bert Tuganov. He arrived with a Spanish policeman and started showing Tuganov a series of photographs.



"These are workers of the Soviet embassy in Madrid," he said, "who among them do you know? Share your information on them."

El'bert Tuganov did not know anyone or anything. It turned out that this was just like a judgement on him. From a third-class hotel he was moved to a real monastery. It was much cheaper to keep him there. "In the monastery," our companion recalls, "I had time to thoroughly comprehend my action. I was fed, I had a place to live. But I was forced to work in the monastery garden. I helped in collecting almonds, dates and nuts. I had to uproot dead trees and felt like I have been uprooting myself from the beloved art, from my family which was now far away from me and from the memory of those who are dear and close to me. At night I was left alone with my thoughts, and a feeling came over me during such times--have not I been buried alive? My fate did not worry anyone. Not one of the four nuns who served the boarding house, not mother (Celia) nor sisters Rosa, Columba and Francesca displayed any interest as where I was from, who I was and how long will I stay there. To everyone I was just simply signor El'berto, or more correctly a 'Mr Nobody'.

"What 'freedom' did I find here? Freedom to live alone like a hunted wolf without friends, family and motherland? Freedom to beg for political asylum by stretching my hand out on the condition that I will pay for it with filthy slander against everything that was dear to me until now? Freedom to abandon the art that I love?

"Did I lack freedom so much in Estonia? I always selected subjects myself, and did what I wanted to do. When I could not find a suitable scenario, I tried to create the basis of a future film myself. And the collective of the studio did everything so that my ideas would find an opportunity for best realization. The honorary title of People's Artist of the USSR was awarded to me and as a representative of my own republic I participated in international film festivals. This was not my merit alone. The entire collective of the Tallinn Motion Picture Studio worked for me. And if one looks even deeper, then my entire creative path originates from our policy in the field of culture, which made it possible for even such a small republic as Estonia to create its own national motion picture art."

On 1 December 1982, 1 month and 7 days after his flight, El'bert Tuganov came to the Soviet embassy in Madrid.

"What punishment awaits me?" he asked the consul. "I am ready for anything, just send me home."

The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, to which E. Tuganov appealed with a request to permit him to return to the motherland, adopted a positive decision on his request. Everything was taken into consideration: the circumstances under which the error was committed, the sincere repentance and the past services. It was also hoped that El'bert Tuganov will prove through his labor that the motherland was not mistaken in him.

When we arrived at the Tallinn Motion Picture Studio, El'bert Azgireyevich Tuganov was giving advice on a regular children's puppet film under the working title

of "Tipa-tapa." Afterward, while having a cup of coffee at the Viru hotel and casting aside his preliminary agitation and his doubts about the expediency of the meeting, our companion tried to sum up and understand the reasons of that which happened to him.

"Being in my native city and among my family now," he said, "I look at many things in a different way. We, the creative workers, have been spoiled with concern and attention. Good creative conditions are established for us. Some cultural workers regard glory and honor as something natural. That is why some of us begin to think that he is the "smartest" and can very well understand all questions, including the political ones despite the fact that he has mastery of only his own generally narrow speciality. The nature of our work makes us very easily insulted, hurt. Let anyone make a critical remark about a poor sequence or sentence, and we begin to argue about the right of an artist to see things from his point of view and about creative 'freedom'.

"We say and write quite often," our companion noted in conclusion, "that a good artist cannot be a bad citizen. My error is testimony to the contrary. Well, I will never repeat a similar tragic error..."

We parted with El'bert Azgireyevich Tuganov with a strong conviction that he will not repeat it. Life has given him a very bitter lesson and almost made him a social outcast, a traitor and a "Mr Nobody."

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## INTERNATIONAL

### TALLINN ARCHIVE SEIZED DURING WAR REMAINS IN FRG

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 26, 27 Apr 83

[Article by M. Korsunskiy: "To a Strange Address. On the Fate of Tallinn Archive" -- passages enclosed in slantlines printed in boldface]

[26 Apr 83 pp 3-4]

[Text] Instead of a Foreword

To begin with--a brief excerpt from the journal SOVETSKIYE ARKHIVY. In 1975, Boris Vasil'yevich Varkki, chief of the Archives Administration of the Estonian SSR Council of Ministers, wrote in it: "Along with documents that reflect the present, valuable documents on the history of the city beginning from the 13th century are preserved in the Tallinn City Archive. The archive has a unique library, which preserves incunabula of the Dominican monastery that was closed in 1525, the first preserved printed edition in the Estonian language--the catechism of Vandrat Kyll of 1535--and other rare books...."

But the same article also states that great damage was done to the archives of the Estonian SSR during the years of the past war. In implementing a policy of organized plunder, the fascists removed a large quantity of valuable documents from Estonia. "More than 7,000 works dating from 14th-19th centuries, including 1,587 parchment manuscripts were removed to Germany from the Tallinn City Archive alone."

How did this happen? In September 1941, soon after the seizure of Tallinn by the hitlerites, an imposing middle-aged gentleman appeared in the local city archive. He was well known. He headed this institution for many years during the bourgeois rule. In 1939, together with his wife, a German woman from Denmark, he returned to the "fatherland" at the call of the fuhrer. The gentleman's name was Paul' Ioganson and he engaged in historical research with the accent on the culturally aggressive mission of the Baltic area Germans in Estonia.

To his great surprise, Paul' Ioganson learned that the archive affairs are still being managed by Rudol'f Kenkmaa, the first Estonian director who was his successor. It turned out that the Bol'sheviki did not remove Kenkmaa from the job. Moreover, they did not touch anything in the city archive because they could not appreciate the wealth being preserved in it....

Ioganson knew very well that the Tallinn City Archive has priceless documents in the old German language: the matters of the city magistracy, the great guild, the holy Kanut's guild and the Society of the Blackcaps. Later when it became evident that the attacking Soviet Army will inevitably liberate Tallinn Paul' Ioganson prepared a list of archive documents subject to removal to Germany. The same list that would be handed to Archive Director R. Kenkmaa in early 1944 by Adol'f-Yevgeniy Dzel'skaley, representative of the "Ostland" reichcommissar.

Soon 200 boxes were delivered to the safe of the Estonian bank, where archive values were temporarily stored. They were used for packing ancient manuscripts and other historic materials as well as record books with an overall length of 187 linear meters (linear meters in this case is the length of leather and morocco bound books placed close to each other).

/The boxes were loaded in large tarpaulin-covered army trucks. Under escort of an SS patrol, the trucks proceeded to the Yulemiste Station where the books were loaded in railway cars./

Where are these documents now? A part of the archive books were returned to Estonia during the postwar period, but a considerable number of most valuable documents are still abroad. Our story will be about the fate of these unique materials.

#### 1. Einsatzstab of Reichsleiter

Dr Julius Mader, a well-known journalist from the GDR, whom I have never seen but have corresponded with for many years, published a book in Berlin in 1965 which was later translated into Russian and published by the Political Literature Publishing House [Politizdat] under the title "Sokrovishcha 'chernogo ordena'" [Treasures of the 'Black Order']. Julius Mader cites in his book a report by (Adolf Rosenberg) to the fuhrer's office in which it is stated that for transporting from Eastern Europe alone "of artistic works and cultural values which were obtained there, 1,418,000 railway cars were used and 427,000 tons of corresponding cargo was shipped by water transport."

Imagine the scale of the plunder! The Tallinn archive was transported in two railway cars, but to transport only a part of that which was stolen in the East by Rosenberg's Einsatzstab nearly 1.5 million railway cars had to be used.

Many in the hitlerite Reich engaged in plunder in occupied territory. It is true, as testified by the West German (ZEIT-MAGAZINE), that Wehrmacht did not threaten to plunder works of art on a great scale, but on the other hand everyone from generals to privates unburdened their heart on small things, or as it is said on an individual level.

Organized plunder was conducted by the sonderkommand of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (which was headed by Baron von (Kunsberg) who, according to the same journal, was a man without shame and conscience and commandeered everything possible and the Einsatzstab of reichsleiter Rosenberg, an ideologist of German fascism and head of the largest department for plundering--the Ministry for Occupied Eastern Areas. Rosenberg's people--there were not many of them,



about 350 people--wore military uniforms. They were highly qualified specialists who had scientific degrees and titles. Looking at these outwardly respectable gentlemen with good manners who were proper, clean-shave and well groomed, one could hardly believe that they are robbers of the first water.

In the beginning, they started by cleaning up libraries, rummaging in museum reserve stocks and compiling inventories and lists. Later, the fuhrer made Rosenberg send all cultural values that were "worth attention" to Germany. Everything fell under this "flexible" wording.

God forbid, Rosenberg's associates did not plunder, they only "ensured the safety of cultural values from bombings and fires."

/Here is what the West German journal (ZEIT-MAGAZINE) writes in this connection: "The standards of international law regulate questions related to protecting works of art in areas of military activities and in occupied territories. Plundering of cultural property is forbidden in principle, but it can be removed to another place if ensuring its safety demands it. These rules were observed by rulers of the 'Third Reich,' in the sense that in official correspondence and corresponding instructions reference was made to 'demands for ensuring safety.' That is only the form was observed, but in reality undisguised and systematic plunder was conducted for which the Nazis found 'ideological justification.'"/

Rosenberg had his representatives in the Baltic area. The center was in Riga, where the reichscommissar for Ostland was located, and the main commissariat was in Tallinn. Here, in ancient Tallinn, a certain Helmut Weiss worked as chief of the general-commissar's department of culture and policy. During the period of bourgeois Estonia, he was elected (in the latter part of 1938) as president of the so-called "cultural administration of Germans," which pursued a nazist policy and prepared a fifth column of hitlerites. In 1939, in response to the "fuhrer's call" and in accordance with an agreement with the government of bourgeois Estonia, almost all persons of German ancestry left the republic. Helmut Weiss also left. Before long he returned to Tallinn again and worked on the staff of the German commission for resettling remaining Germans, this time from Soviet Estonia. Afterward, H. Weiss worked for a brief period in Poznan and later appeared in Tallinn again in September 1941 as chief of the department of culture and policy attached to the hitlerite Commissar for Estonia K. Z. Litsman.

As a rule, occupational organs for the Baltic area were staffed by native residents of Germany. Helmut Weiss was an exception. He served hitlerites faithfully and played a fatal role in removing the Tallinn archive.

Incidentally, Helmut Weiss is still alive and resides in the FRG where he enjoys certain renown as a specialist-bibliographer. In getting ahead of my story, I would like to say that he visited Tallinn in 1970 to attend one of the congresses on Ugro-Finnish languages (we will return to this fact again).



## 2. What Does the Blue Notebook Describe

Kh. Myae, leader of the fascist "self-government" of occupied Estonia, had a "directory of enlightenment," which consisted of a so-called public education administration that engaged in nazist propaganda and an art and science administration that was in charge of schools and archives.

(Herbert Rebassoo), chief of the latter aforementioned administration, handed a blue notebook to Epp Siimo, deputy director of the Tallinn City Archive, which was to be used for daily recording of progress in fulfilling Ostland reichscommissar's instructions on evacuation of Tallinn archives. An inspection conducted earlier has indicated that archive workers actually sabotaged the instructions of occupation authorities and their nazist lackeys. Archive director R. Kenkmaa and his deputy E. Siimo were not in a hurry to fulfill the instructions on removal of the archives.

For example, they reported in an official document that it is not expedient to remove the archive to Germany. Although the archive does not have an air raid shelter, a large chamber was rented from the Estonian bank, which is completely fireproof and bombproof and has warm-air heating, racks and lighting. If the works are to be removed, then they should be moved to the northeast in Estonia, to a rural area. Moreover, they reported in the hope of a "rescue" argument, there are no boxes which are needed to pack the archive documents.

But an angry order followed immediately. The head of the directory of enlightenment, a certain Vasar, ordered the city mayor and the archive to speed up the dispatch. The blue notebook appeared at that, which on the strength of special circumstances has acquired certain value: how many people worked, what they were able to accomplish and so forth was entered in it daily. Workers of the directory of enlightenment were assigned to help the few archivists. Soviet prisoners of war were also drawn into this work.

A stricter control was put into effect after the boxes were delivered. Adol'f-Yevgeniy Dzel'skaley, a representative of Rosenberg's Einsatzstab, appeared at the Tallinn City Archive on the same day and demanded that the documents be packed immediately. He was accompanied by Helmut Weiss. Herr Adol'f, as he asked to be addressed, appeared each morning escorted by a soldier with a sub-machinegun and dressed in a black uniform to personally check what had been done. Weiss was equally energetic. He used harsh language to lecture Epp Siimo for the slow rate of work. But even under these conditions, archive workers attempted to delay as much as possible the removal of the valuable documents by using various excuses. And Siimo, for example, referred to the need of corresponding instructions from local authorities because the archive belonged to the city. This made Dzel'skaley have a fit of anger. Nevertheless, he called on the city's first mayor Teras and before long Helmut Weiss placed a letter on Kenkmaa's desk which was signed by Vasar. It contained a categorical demand: materials of the city archive from 1237 to 1870 must be shipped to Germany. In a fit of temper, Weiss added orally that archive workers are playing with fire.

/"You must understand," Weiss said, "there are instructions from Ostland reichscommissar in Riga...."

/"May I write to him," Kenkmaa interrupted him not very politely.

/"I would not advise it," Weiss answered, "but I cannot forbid it."/

On 19 May, the director of the city archive sent a long four-page letter to the third department of the reich commissariat in Riga. Kenkmaa maintained in this document that it is practically impossible to fulfill the instructions on shipping the archives because the archive does not have the manpower as well as skilled associates who could understand which documents are to be dispatched. Along with other arguments he cited the main one: "The archive should not be shipped to one place because the battlefront is drawing closer, but must be transported to small Estonian settlements and churches and the documents should be hidden there."

And, as if fearing that he will not be understood, he repented: "They want to ship the archive to one place in Germany, it can be hidden in many places in Estonia. We are surprised by such a decision. Why do they want to liquidate the archive? This humiliates us."

Of course, the director's letter did not produce an effect. On the contrary, it was reported that an order had come from Riga to ship the archive immediately to East Prussia, to the (Willkyunen) castle near Konigsberg. On the same day, Helmut Weiss wrote a note in his own hand to Vasar, which is preserved in the archive. In it he points out that museums, libraries (particularly books from the "Baltic" collection) and picture galleries are to be shipped to Germany. To be dispatched in the first order were portraits of Goethe, (Gerder) and Wieland from the Tartu University, collections of professors (Moor) and (Engel) from the archaeological museum, the altars of the black-headed ones and of Saint Antonius and many other works of art of the Middle Ages.

The list of archive documents that were subject to shipping consisted of several pages. The part of the Tallinn City Archive, which was in the state bank, was subject to unconditional dispatch. Moreover, it was necessary to prepare for shipping the German self-government archive, the documents of the Narva Archive, the archives of firms in which German capital was formerly invested, the selected works of the Tartu Central Archive, church books, the Schtakelberg and Krusenstern family archives and the archives of Germans who left for Germany during the 1939-40 period. It was an extensive list.... Even the shipping destination was indicated—Troppau (in the Sudetenland).

In camouflaging the robbery, Weiss added a hackneyed phrase at the end of the list: "All these materials will remain the property of their former owners."

Entries in the blue notebook testify to the tense situation at the archive during those days.

On 12 June, Dzel'skaley visited the part of the archive which was at the bank three times. Epp Siimo noted that "he tried to give orders and informed that the boxes will be taken away tomorrow."

/It seems that even Dzel'skaley was stunned when Epp Siiymo again stated bluntly that she will not give the documents away since she does not have corresponding instructions.

/"Who else's instructions do you still need?" the representative asked her.

/"From the city authorities."

/"Then you should go to the city mayor and get them," Herr Adol'f ordered.

/To the surprise of Dzel'skaley, Epp Siiymo refused.

/"You will come to regret this," he said in a threatening tone of voice, but went to the city magistracy./

In trying to determine the events, Epp Siiymo immediately telephoned to the city mayor and complained that she was asked to turn over archive materials without documents.

"I know nothing about it," the mayor mumbled. "Call me in 2 hours, I will make inquiries."

By the end of the workday, Siiymo picked up the telephone again.

"For the time being, I cannot say anything definite," she was informed.

One more day was gained.

On the following day (it was 13 June 1944), when Dzel'skaley returned again with a vehicle and a group of prisoners, they did not open the door for him at all. Through steel bars he only saw a thin figure of a woman who repeated stubbornly:

"I have no instructions. I do not wish to talk to you."

Dzel'skaley returned in the evening and threatened:

"We will talk to you in another manner tomorrow."

The repository was not opened to him again.

On this day, Epp Siiymo with the help of the archive janitor, an old man with a limp, and straining her strength to the limit, moved six boxes containing most of the valuable books, manuscripts and documents in the Estonian language to another repository. Included among them were the 1535 catechism of Vandrat Kyll, manuscripts of city privileges of 1257 and 1282, Muller's sermons and many other materials.

The morning of 14 June turned out to be fatal.

"High" representatives arrived at the archive—Helmut Weiss; (Herbert Rebassoo), chief of the art and science administration of the directorate of

enlightenment; Arnol'd Soom, representative for archive affairs of the same directorate; and Mart Meyuzi, chief of the Revel City Council's education department. They were escorted by soldiers. A crowd of prisoners of war surrounded by guards were in the street.

This time the representatives had instructions from the city mayor and, what is more, a telephone message from Kh. Myae himself with a categorical demand to turn over the Estonian archives.

That day, boxes with numbers and the letters TLA (Tallinn City Archive) on sides and lids, were loaded in tarpaulin-covered trucks. They were loaded into two wide gauge cars at the Yulemiste Station.

In drawing up the statement, Epp Siismo demanded to add to the phrase to the effect that the documents will be returned to Tallinn at the end of the war, the following words: "and again made a part of the Tallinn City Archive."

The statement indicated that the documentary materials will be moved not to the (Willkyunen) castle as contemplated earlier but to the (Shlodin) castle in (Preussisch-Holland) district, East Prussia.

A few days later, Helmut Weiss took away two more boxes, and shortly after that four boxes with the archives of the guild of black-headed ones were shipped separately to Germany.

During the postwar years, Rosenberg's associates, in justifying their actions, referred to the document signed by Utikal', chief of the operations staff, on shipping values from the Ostland reichscommissariat.

This document is known. It was published in the collection of stories by the Political Literature Publishing House "Prestupnyye tseli--prestupnyye sredstva" [Criminal Goals--Criminal Methods].

On 23 August, Utikal' wrote: "On 21 August 1944, reichsleiter Alfred Rosenberg requested of chief operations supervisor (Friedrich Schuller) (reichsleiter Rosenberg's operations staff) a report on currently existing possibilities for evacuating values from the Ostland area. On the basis of this report, the reichsleiter made a decision to ship the most important cultural values of Ostland by using his own operations staff as much as possible without causing detriment to the interests of active troops. The reichsleiter regards the following cultural values as especially important:

/"1) In Riga:

The city archive.

The state archive (the main funds in Edvalen).

2) In Tallinn:

The city archive, the funds of the Estonian Literary Society, the small funds of the 'house of the black-headed ones' and the town hall and the funds of the Lutheran Consistory and the Saint Nicholas Church.

3) In Tartu:

The university library and the funds located in Estonian manors in Erlepa, Vodya, Veysenshteyn and Lakhmessa./



"The organization of removal is entrusted to chief operations supervisor (Schuller) and to the acting chief of the 'East' central group of reichsleiter Rosenberg's operations staff.

"He should especially establish communication with the headquarters of the 'North' Army Group for the purpose of coordinating implementation of the reichsleiter's assignment with the transportation requirements of active troops.

"Operations Staff Chief Utikal'"

Let us take notice of the dates. It is most likely that Weiss did not act on instructions from "above," but on the contrary the headquarters backdated oral instructions from Weiss and other "commissars of culture" like him.

[27 Apr 83, pp 3-4]

### 3. Epp Siimo Bears Testimony

There are almost no witnesses left to the plunder of the Tallinn archive by the nazists, Rosenberg's people. Rudol'f Kenkmaa died a few years ago, his wife is also dead. It is doubtful that Helmut Weiss, who lives in the FRG, would render some clarity. But there is Epp Siimo, who does not work now, she is on pension. I told one historian that I would like to find her. He advised me not to do that.

"Do you know who they call an enthusiast? Well she is not just simply an enthusiast but a fanatic of archive work. Epp Siimo devoted her whole life to the Tallinn City Archive."

"Then why do you advise me against meeting her?"

"You cannot imagine what awaits you. She is a woman with a difficult nature...."

Director Edda Arturovna Vendla, the current manager of the Tallinn City Central Archive, has very warmly described the self-sacrificing activity of Epp Siimo, said many kind words about her and informed me that for saving six boxes of the most valuable relics of the Estonian people, Epp Fridrikhovna Siimo was awarded an honorary certificate of the Presidium of the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet. Nevertheless, she did not venture to give me Siimo's address. Owing to the same considerations as that of the historian, as far as I could understand.

Well, there is the address directory.

So here I was walking up a steep staircase, which resembled a ship's ladder, to the second story of a wooden house in Pirita. The small house adjoined very closely the fence of the sailing center.

I am excited in getting ready to meet the woman who had devoted her entire life to the Tallinn archive.

But Epp Siimo, who stood on the doorstep, declared categorically:

"I did not invite you."

"It is about the Tallinn archive, I need to verify some details."

"What kind of details?" Siimo asked me.

"Where should I start?" I thought to myself feverishly. I will begin with small things so as not to make my hostess nervous.

/"What kind of boxes were used to pack the archives?"

/"Aren't these the strangest questions you ask?" Epp Siimo flared up with an energy that was enviable for her age. "They have already been unpacked somewhere. What significance is there in the shape of the boxes?"

/I try to calm her down: I know that they have been unpacked, but details are important for me./

"I must tell you that despite the war they gave good boxes to us, they realized the value of the materials they were taking away."

"What do you think, who among the Germans compiled the list of materials that were to be taken away?"

"Only Paul' Ioganson, he knew our funds very well."

Gradually, Epp Siimo described how they managed to save that which was most valuable. In the evening, with the help of the janitor, she moved the six boxes containing rarities--books in the Estonian language--to another repository.

I was also able to find out how after liberation of Tallinn, or to be more precise in February 1945, Epp Siimo and scientific associate O. Kerem followed the advancing Soviet troops to East Prussia in search of the boxes which were so familiar to her with precious possessions (she used precisely these words).

/Let us imagine the situation during the war years: disorganization, black-outs, fires and feeding centers for soldiers, but by no means for the enthusiasts from Tallinn who were searching for some kind of archive materials. At first by passenger train and later on by military trains and vehicles that were going in the same direction, they reached the state border. It was extraordinary, but everyone helped them: archive workers of Lithuania and Latvia and rigorous military commandants of stations and cities, who were over their head with all kinds of concerns. Rear area workers, who were dispatching ammunition and food to the front line, gave lifts to the Estonian archive workers in the cabs of "Studebakers" and gave directions on how to reach the next "farm."/

E. Siimo and O. Krem had to cross the state border and the chief of a subdivision of border troops in Kaunas took care of them. In short, on 11 March 1945, 2 weeks after leaving Tallinn, they reached the (Shlodin) castle. There were many books, paintings and dishware, but, unfortunately, the boxes with documents from Tallinn were not here. Epp Siimo was unable to determine where they were and returned home depressed, after spending another 2 weeks on the return trip.

I wanted to verify some other details, but my hostess flared up again:

"Why am I describing all this to you? It would be something else if the archive was returned to Tallinn!"

"That is why I am talking to you, so that an appeal can be made again in the press for return of the archive. All the same, there is another question: in the hope of saving the archive and in exerting all possible resistance, you did take a great risk."

She became thoughtful for a second.

"You know, somehow I did not think that I was in danger. Afterward, many years later, I shuddered in recalling those days. Herr Adolf was armed, and the soldier with the submachinegun who escorted him was not an extra in a theater."

Despite the cool reception, I am glad that I have met Epp Siimo.

Glory to the fanatics! So long as there are people who are so devoted to the work they are assigned, to which they are wholeheartedly attached, that work will live!

I was walking back on the once sleepy street, which was now noisy from the guests and automobiles that were hurrying to reach the sailing center, and thought to myself that life does not go into any schemes and, it seems, that even the most authoritative documents cannot fully replace testimony of eyewitnesses and that which one sees with his own eyes.

#### 4. The Stein Phenomenon

A few years ago some publications appeared in our country on the fate of the "amber room," which was in Tsarskoye Selo. The books published by us described this unique creation by (Gottfried Tusso), which occupied an area of 55 m<sup>3</sup>.

In 1766, King Frederick William I of Prussia presented these amber panels to Peter I as a gift, and in 1760 they adorned the Yekaterininskiy palace in Tsarskoye Selo.

After seizing the city of Pushkin (formerly Usarskoye Selo) in 1941, the German fascist invaders dismantled the "amber room" and took it to Königsberg. At first it was placed in the king's castle and later in fort No 11. When the Soviet Army took Königsberg in battle, the "amber room" was not found despite an intensive search.

The mystery of its disappearance still worries writers, journalists, historians, artists and generally those who are fond of relics of the past. Many people are engaged in searching for it.

Among those who are engaged in this noble work that deserves every respect is peasant Georg Stein from (Shtelle) Village near Luneburg (the state of Lower Saxony in the Federal Republic of Germany).

Why does a tiller from the FRG devote his strength, time and money to such an unusual occupation?

Georg Stein was born in Konigsberg and grew up in a well-to-do family. His father, Robert Stein, was a vice president of the Konigsberg Chamber of Commerce and Industry. Georg's sister, Dorothea-Louis, worked as assistant to Professor Rode, who "took care" of the "amber room" in Konigsberg. He later died under very mysterious circumstances in the city which was already liberated from the fascists.

Georg Stein served in the Wehrmacht, was captured by us and this has saved his life.

The SS troops shot Georg's father and sister when they learned that Robert Stein offered to surrender Konigsberg to Soviet Army units, which surrounded the city, in order to avoid bloodshed and preserve cultural values.

Since 1966, Georg Stein has been conducting an independent search for works of art stolen in our country by the hitlerites.

Here is how Yulian Semenov, a well-known Soviet writer, quotes Georg Stein:

/"A farmer in (Shtelle) read a notice that certain 'Baltic archives' were found in the library of the Gottingen University. He found out that an 'archive of Prussian culture' is located in West Berlin. It is precisely there that Georg Stein 'got hold' of the end of a thread from the ball which again led him to Gottingen. It became evident from the documents that the archives of Tartu, Tallinn, Novgorod and Smolensk--altogether some 18,000 documents--should be stored here. 'I began the search carefully, from a distance,' Stein described, 'because not everyone shares the conception of my late father. I inquired with the authorities: "Is it true that the Smolensk archives are here?" I was told that the archives are not listed in the inventory. Then I bought from the U.S. archives copies of 30,000 documents on (Rosenberg) and his band. My research has indicated: The Smolensk archive, which is a great historic value, was removed by (Rosenberg). While working in Gottingen I met my father's old friend, Konigsberg archivist (Fostroiter). He helped me in photographing 4,000 documents from the Tallinn archive.'"/

In April 1976, Georg Stein wrote a letter to a department of the federal chancellor of the FRG in which he informed of his discoveries, provided a brief list of the removed documents and recommended that they be returned to their lawful owners. The response from State Secretary Frau (Schlei) was very evasive, as if saying, we do not know anything.



In the meantime, the authorities discovered the archives which were hidden. He told Yulian Semenov:

"I had to sneak to them.... I told archivists that I was fascinated in the subject of criminals in the Middle Ages. This trick gave me access to the historic documents. And I started to look not only for 'criminal cases' in the archives that were removed by (Rosenberg) but also for such priceless things like manuscripts on founding of cities and Narva documents."

Recently the newspaper KOMSOMOL'SKAYA PRAVDA carried excerpts of Yulian Semenov's documentary story "Litsom k litsu" [Face to Face]. It presents the writer's dialogue with Georg Stein, which we are quoting in an abbreviated form:

"These archives were discovered by me," Stein says.

"What do you mean?"

"In the process of searching for the 'amber room' I have found documents which turned out to be some sort of thread. I pulled it and the ball came untangled. And this ball disappeared behind the door of Bonn's Ministry of Foreign Affairs [MID]. I was the first to declare publicly the necessity to immediately return these values to the Soviet Union. Naturally, the people who published the article in the journal did not mention my name: why give me publicity?"

"What must be done in order to hasten the return of our archives?"

"To draw the maximum public attention to the problem throughout Western Europe."

With Georg Stein's assistance it was actually possible to return some cultural values to the Soviet Union and we are, of course, grateful to this German citizen for his persistence, consistency of aim and generosity, but.... In searching for the vanished Tallinn archive, he only followed the trail of Estonian scientists and archivists who have done much to discover the traces of the historic documents, which were stolen by (Rosenberg).

## 5. The Search Continues

The necessity of trade and its beneficial influence on the international division of labor, and finally for the cause of peace was understood by people long ago. Only some, so to speak, political actors do not want to recognize this truth and are striving to stop the progress of history by using all possible sanctions and prohibitions.

The archives of the FRG have many documents of Hansa—a trade alliance of north German cities headed by Lubeck. I will cite some excerpts from encyclopedias in order to remind the readers of that distant time.

The second half of the 14th century and the beginning of the 15th century were a period of Hansa's greatest flourishing. It consisted of up to 100 cities, including Revel (Tallinn), Derpt (Tartu), Riga and other cities. Hansa mediated

exclusively between the producing regions of Northern, Western, Eastern and to some extent Central Europe and even the Mediterranean.

Distant times and trade operations, what is there interesting and educational for us here?

Nevertheless, let us open the Soviet Historic Encyclopedia: "German scientists sought proof in Hansa's history of the ability by Germans to 'dominate the world' and arguments to justify Germany's colonial aspirations. Hansa was portrayed as the only stimulus of political, economic and cultural development of contractor-countries."

/And one more quotation:

/"(F. Rerig's) theory on the creative role of trade, ostensibly the main stimulus of production and the basic city-forming power, has a great number of supporters and in contemporary bourgeois historiography it is adhered to by P. Johansen, head of the Hansa historiography in the FRG."/

An attentive reader will immediately note this surname. Yes, it is the same Paul' Ioganson who is involved in the removal of the Tallinn City Archive. By the way, he is an author of a scientific work under a characteristic title: "Nemtsy i nenemtsy v Reveli" [Germans and non-Germans in Revel]. Of course, this book seeks to prove that Revel owes its development to German cultural aggressors, while the local residents ("non-Germans") are just manpower deprived of creative origin. A son of a Danish consul in Tallinn during the 1920's, he has worked, as mentioned earlier, for many years as a director of the Tallinn City Archive and tried his best to use its richest funds to the maximum for confirming his theory.

P. Ioganson knew where the documents of the Tallinn City Archive were shipped to. As a result of many years of research, the scientists of the Estonian SSR and workers of archive organs of the Estonian SSR were also able to trace their way.

From Tallinn the documents reached the (von Done) estate, the (Shlodien) castle in East Prussia. From there the unpacked boxes were sent to (Grasleben) mines near Helmstedt. Afterward, in 1950, the English moved them to Goslar. Here the boxes were unpacked for the first time. Some scientists had access to the documents. Three years later the documents from the Tallinn City Archive turned up in Gottingen, and 15 years after that in the FRG Federal Archive in the city of Koblenz.

As early as 1953, Rudol'f Kenkmaa informed competent Soviet organs that materials of the Tallinn archive, which were removed by the hitlerites, are in the state archives depository at the imperial palace (kaiserhaus) in the city of Goslar (the FRG's State of Lower Saxony).

Diplomatic relations between our country and the FRG were established in 1955. A few years later, a note from the Soviet embassy in Bonn informed the Adenauer government that the archive must be returned to Tallinn. At that

time West German officials pretended that they knew nothing of the fate of the Tallinn City Archive. The documents were shipped somewhere from Goslar and no further references were made in scientific literature to the Tallinn City Archive which was kept there for a long time.

In 1978, it was learned that documents of the Tallinn City Archive were moved to the federal archive in Koblenz. Wilhelm Lenz, custodian of this fund, has visited Tallinn at the invitation of the ESSR Academy of Sciences. In an interview given to the newspaper KODUMAA in May 1980, he said that the return of the archive to Tallinn is a complex question. But Professor Klaus Friedland, a prominent specialist in Hansa history, honorary professor of the Kiel University and director of the Schleswig-Holstein state museum, who visited the capital of Soviet Estonia before him, stated in no uncertain terms in an interview that the archive must be returned to Tallinn. "I think," he said, "that the documents are of scientific value in their own land." In speaking about the present Tallinn City State Archive, Professor Friedland noted that "the archive is in very good condition and that everything is well organized and conveniently located in it. It is pleasant to work in it and now I can refute certain wrong views, which exist in our country, that some documents that are sent to Tallinn do not reach here."

#### 6. The Demands of the Soviet Embassy

Let us give the floor to the West German journal DER SPIEGEL. In No 17, which was issued in April 1979, it published an article "Nothing Decided" with a characteristic subtitle--"Moscow Demands the Rest of the Booty, Which Was Carried Away by the Nazis: The Archives From the Baltic Area. Bonn Refuses."

The journal reports:

"Professor (Helmut Rumpf), embassy counselor class I and expert of the legal section of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (FRG), is regularly called by his colleague. Igor' Federovich Maksimych, counselor of the USSR embassy in Bonn is on the phone.

"Already for a year now the Russian has been routinely conveying the demand of his government: 'Bonn must return the cultural property which has been in the Federal Republic since the end of World War II.' And (Rumpf) always informs the Soviet diplomat: 'Nothing has been decided yet.' Bonn politicians were astonished at Russian insolence. Until now employees of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs assumed that the cultural values, which were stolen by the nazis during World War II in occupied eastern regions, were in the hands of their lawful owners long ago and that all property, including 4 million books, brochures and journals were returned many years ago.

"However, Maksimych made the Bonn bureaucrats listen to reason. Parts of the archive of the Kurland dukedom is indeed in Marburg and the federal archive in Koblenz has the archive of the Estonian capital of Revel, the present Tallinn."

The article further points out that formally the archive materials were turned over to German invaders during their retreat by the Revel municipal

administration in order, as recalled by Helmut Weiss, former German representative of the Revel commissariat, to "defend them from the Red Army which was approaching."

Our readers may raise a question, what arguments were presented by the "Bonn bureaucrats" (we are using the DER SPIEGEL's term). For example, an argument is presented that the documents are not in Estonian and Russian languages but in old Germanic. It is well known that cities of Hansa used English, French and Swedish languages and even Latin, but neither the Swedes nor the English are demanding on this basis that the Hansa archives that belong to the FRG be sent to them.

The West German organs, which are in charge of archive affairs, have for many years avoided positive solution of the question related to turning over the Tallinn archive to its lawful owner--the city of Tallinn. This is being done under various and completely far-fetched excuses. They say in particular that it is necessary to study the "legal, geographic and historical aspects of the question." At the same time, they are hinting in advance that it is unknown what this study will result in since the matter ostensibly concerns archives of a former German colony in Estonia, or in other words "German documents. Various revanchist organizations of the so-called "exiled" and former Baltic Germans are playing the role of an especially severe hindrance. In short, much effort is exerted by all sides in order to veil and fuddle the completely clear and incontestable truth: the Tallinn archive was stolen by the fascist aggressors and according to the standards of international law now in force are subject to unconditional return.

Someone in the FRG has spread the rumor that Tallinn does not have the conditions for safekeeping of the archive. It is not without reason that Professor Klaus Friedland stressed in his interview that the Tallinn City Archive is well organized and well located.

Certain figures in the emigre groups are even asserting that the archive will be taken directly to Moscow. I asked Edda Arturovna Bendla to comment on this assertion.

"We are ready to accept all our materials which were removed by the fascists. As a matter of fact, these materials were removed from Tallinn twice. During the Crimean war, when the English-French fleet approached the Baltic coast, the archive was moved to Weissenstein, as Payde was called at that time.

"In 1915, in connection with the threat of a German attack, the archive was shipped to Moscow in 87 boxes. According to the 1920 Tartu Treaty, all materials were completely and safely returned to Tallinn. At no time did our documents leave the city for such a long period. We have completely prepared facilities to receive our materials."

In a UNESCO journal devoted to culture, I have read the following about the archives:



/"Archives are an important product of civilization, cultural wealth and an integral element of human heritage."

/And furthermore:

/"Recently one historian stated: 'In order to understand our society and our heritage, we must refer to strictly classified documents of the past.... It is precisely in these documents that we find our character."

/"It is therefore necessary to devote great attention to preventing loss of documents which leads to social amnesia..., return to homeland in one or another form the testimony of the past, which is an important part of national heritage.'"/

Thus, we are convinced that the demands of the Soviet embassy, the demands of the Estonian people for the return to Tallinn of documents from the city archive also find moral support on the part of UNESCO.

By evading the return of the archive, the FRG authorities are violating an international custom, according to which the archives are preserved in places where their funds were formed and cannot be divided.

#### 7. A Few Additional Details

Previously, I have not personally met Endel'Yanovich Sygel', director of the Institute of Language and Literature of the Estonian SSR Academy of Sciences. I only knew his interesting, I would say, bright book "Druzhiba, zakalennaya v ognе voyny" [Friendship, Tempered in the Fire of War]—an emotional, very personal story of friendship of peoples of various nationalities of our country, which was tempered on the fronts, in battles for the Soviet motherland.

I telephoned E. Sygel' and asked him to see me. I wanted to find out how Helmut Weiss came to be in Tallinn in 1970.

"Helmut Weiss..." Yendel' Yanovich said pensively. "It is not a simple story. Perhaps I should begin with the end.... I was seeing him off at the Tallinn airport...."

The director fell silent for a moment. I was looking at the ribbons of his battle orders received during the memorable years of war.

"So, in saying farewell, Helmut Weiss shed a tear and said: 'I thought that I would be arrested here, as a war criminal: after all, I was fulfilling all Rosenberg's assignments. I even requested permission to come together with my wife. I somewhat thought that it would be safer with her....'

"Actually, there would have been grounds for arrest," Endel' Sygel' said, "but after all, he was a small, even if a diligent pawn in Rosenberg's Einsatzstab... He was astonished by many things in our country. We have shown to the delegates of the congress, including him, a huge card index of Estonian words, which as a result of the work of Estonian Soviet linguists has increased

severalfold. Weiss was stunned; he thought that this card index was in the FRG. He personally gave orders to ship it to Germany. Helmut Weiss saw our libraries where books by Estonian authors are being preserved. During the years of Soviet power, considerably more of them were published than during the four centuries before that, beginning from 1525, when, according to evidence reaching us, the first mention of a printed book in Estonian language appeared.... By the way, do you know that it was namely Weiss who discovered and described the first book in Estonian language? The chronicle of our book printing has become 'older.'

"Helmut Weiss, it seems, condemned his actions in Tallinn during the years of war. In this I see victory of our ideology, our cause, our way of life. It seems to me that Weiss's lesson, who realized that he had served a wrong cause and condemned his own actions, may make even those people in the West, who are taking a hostile position toward us under the influence of bourgeois propaganda, think about it."

The manuscripts removed by Rosenberg's agents are still at the federal archive in Koblenz.

One would like to believe that by the 100th anniversary of the Tallinn State Archive all historic documents will be returned to the capital of Soviet Estonia.

We will then describe this in detail.

Therefore, for the time being our story does not have an end.

9817

CSO: 1800/1238

## INTERNATIONAL

### WEST GERMAN YOUTH GROUP ATTENDS BAKU PEACE SEMINAR

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 17 Apr 83 p 3

[AzerINFORM article: "For a Lasting Peace on Earth. Seminar of Young People of the USSR and FRG"]

[Text] The younger generation of the planet has a great responsibility for the fate of peace on earth and the security of the peoples who live on it. Therefore the young men and women of all countries must increase their solidarity in the struggle to avert the threat of thermonuclear catastrophe, the fight against the unrestrained arms race and the endless accumulation of ever more terrible means of mass annihilation of people. Such was the leitmotif of the discussion which unfolded at the bilateral seminar of the USSR Committee of Youth Organizations and the FRG Federal Circle of Youth, which is going on in Baku.

Participants in the seminar were received by Azerbaijan Supreme Soviet Presidium Chairman K. A. Khalilov. Greeting his guests warmly, he told them about the enormous achievements of the working people of Azerbaijan during the years of Soviet rule in the fraternal family of the Soviet peoples, about the many-sided activities of the republic's higher legislative organ, and the active participation of young people in directing the state.

Comrade Khalilov remarked on the importance of the acute problems being discussed at the seminar and expressed his belief that the further development of contacts between the young people of the USSR and FRG would serve to strengthen mutual understanding and cooperation between the peoples of the two countries.

Heartfelt thanks for the cordiality and hospitality displayed to them in Azerbaijan were expressed on behalf of the FRG delegation by its leader, (Erwin Ruf), a member of the main executive committee of the Federal Circle of Youth and chairman of young people's solidarity. "We have formed an excellent impression of your republic, and wish you further prosperity," he said. "During our seminar we will strive to jointly determine ways to further intensify the struggle of young people for peace and averting the threat of war. The task of our generation is to make an important contribution toward developing good relations between the FRG and the USSR, and deepen the friendship and cooperation between the young people of the two countries in the name of security and progress."

Participants in the seminar were received by Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Secretary G. A. Gasanov. He told them about the outstanding internationalist traditions of the republic's working people, the efforts of Azerbaijan party organizations to secure dynamic development of the economy, science, and culture, and answered numerous questions from his guests.

The seminar's theme, "International Cooperation and the Contribution of Youth Organizations in the Struggle for Peace," encompassed a wide range of problems, which are being discussed at the Baku meeting by the young people of the two countries. During the discussion, speeches were made by (Nihls Mergers), Federal Communist Youth secretary on international questions; (Kristof Wahl), chairman of the workers' fellowship of evangelical youth; (Hanz Schwab), general secretary of the Lower Saxony World Circle of Youth; (Dietrich Schalen), speaker for the formation of young people's trade unions; (Josef Bugil), deputy chairman of the youth organization of the state officials' trade union; (Waltraud Beck), speaker of the federal board of the Union of Democratic Youth; Aleksandr Gladkov, head secretary of the USSR Committee of Youth Organizations; Larisa Vdovichenko, Andrey Zagorskiy, and Il'dram Akhtamzyan, staff members of the Moscow State Institute of International Relations; and others. They exchanged opinions about the current international situation, particularly the situation in Europe, and the new Soviet peace initiatives for arms limitation and averting the threat of war, and they discussed the work of their youth organizations, their contribution in the struggle for peace.

The seminar's program includes introducing its participants to Azerbaijan, to the achievements of the republic's working people, and to the life of its young people. The guests visited the Oil and Gas Extraction Administration imeni Serebrovskiy, a Baku home air conditioner plant, and a champagne plant. They had conversations with the Azerbaijan Society of Friendship and Cultural Communication with Foreign Countries, and with the chairman of the Transcaucasian Spiritual Authority of Moslems, Sheikh-Ul-Islam Allakhshukyur Pasha-zade.

The seminar concludes its work on Sunday.

12255  
CSO: 1807/270



## INTERNATIONAL

### JORDANIAN CLERGYMEN TOUR AZERBAIJAN, CENTRAL ASIA

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 24 Apr 83 p 4

[Unattributed article: "Guests From Jordan in Baku"]

[Text] A delegation of religious figures from Jordan spent 2 days in Baku at the invitation of the Spiritual Authority of Moslems of Central Asia and Kazakhstan. It was headed by University of Jordan Rector Madzhali Abdel' Salam.

The goal of our guests' tour (they also visited Moscow, Tashkent, Bukhara, and Samarkand) was to become acquainted with the historical monuments of Islam within the USSR and the activities of Moslem organizations, and also to learn about the system of education in our country.

The guests visited the Baku Gorispolkom, talked with its deputy chairman V. E. Akhundov, and went to the Azerbaijan Academy of Sciences Manuscript Collection. In the Azerbaijan Society of Friendship and Cultural Communication with Foreign Countries, they met with its presidium chairman Nabi Khazri. In the Azerbaijan State University imeni S. M. Kirov, the delegation talked with the rector, corresponding member of the republic Academy of Sciences F. M. Bagirzade.

The delegation of Jordanian clergymen was received by the head of the Transcaucasian Spiritual Authority of Moslems, Sheikh-Ul-Islam A. G. Pasha-zade.

The guests visited a mosque and took part in the services.

"During our stay in the Soviet Union," said delegation leader Madzhali Abdel' Salam to an Azerinform correspondent, "we were surprised to find that practicing Moslems here enjoy all the constitutional rights of Soviet citizens, and are fullfledged members of society.

"In Jordan," our guest continued, "they value the USSR's difficult and principled position in regard to the Palestinian problem and your support for the Arab nations' just struggle for national independence and social progress."

The delegation of Jordanian clergymen was shown the sights of Baku, and visited the city museum.

12255

CSO: 1807/270

## INTERNATIONAL

### ZAGLADIN, FROLOV DISCUSS WORLD ENVIRONMENTAL, RESOURCE PROBLEMS

[Editorial Report] OWO91037 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian at 0745 GMT on 4 June carries the weekly "Obvious--Incredible" program hosted by Professor Sergey Petrovich Kapitsa. Appearing on the screen after the program logo, Kapitsa says:

"Good day. Today's 'Obvious--Incredible' program is devoted to a sphere of problems which are called global, and to the relationship they have to the future of mankind. It is an interesting, but at the same time, a very difficult and essentially immense topic. Nonetheless, we have decided to take a look at it and have invited Professor Vadim Valentinovich Zagladin, chairman of the section for global problems of the Scientific Council for Philosophical and Social Problems of Science and Technology, as well as Ivan Timofeyevich Frolov, chairman of this council and corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences, who also recently appeared on our program." As Kapitsa speaks, Zagladin and Frolov are shown sitting to his right at a round table.

Kapitsa continues: "I would like to begin our talk by attempting to define somehow what these global problems are and particularly why we devote so much attention to them, how did an interest in these problems come to arise at this particular time with such explosive necessity and, I would say, with such explosive force?"

A globe held by hands appears on the screen with the title "Global Problems and the Future of Mankind" superimposed and, as a narrator begins discussing the unprecedented scale and number of problems facing mankind today, a film begins which is a montage of shots depicting various facets of life on earth, including scenic landscapes, busy cities, demonstrations, and people. As the narrator talks about mankind's ability to overcome the growing threat of a thermonuclear war, video shows a montage of shots of various U.S. weapons systems, followed by shots of ruins, the result of past war devastation. Another global problem, the backwardness of Asian, African, and Latin American countries, caused by capitalism and exacerbated by involvement of Third World countries in the arms race is discussed. The profits of capitalism, the narrator says, are directly dependent on the level of backwardness of former colonies.

The energy problem is noted, as video shows electric power transmission and the narrator says that if other countries were to use oil the way the United States does, it would last only 4 to 5 years. This problem and the food problem are

also put down to capitalist callousness. The future food needs of the world are outlined and the problem of environmental pollution is discussed as video shows dead fish, burned out forests, smog-shrouded cities, and other scenes of pollution. The narrator reiterates that the problem of averting thermonuclear war has become a critical problem.

Video cuts back to show Kapitsa, Zagladin and Frolov in the studio. Zagladin says: "Basically, these are familiar problems. Another thing is new: That these problems have now turned into a worldwide system, if you will. These are no longer simply separate problems that alarm people but have become a complex of problems. Besides, despite their apparent diversity, they all possess some common characteristics, I mean these global problems. What are these characteristics? First of all, these problems concern everybody, all mankind." Kapitsa says: "In other words, they have no national boundaries." Zagladin continues: They have no national boundaries. Take the problem of war today. This is a problem which has now acquired a completely special significance insofar as it is a problem of thermonuclear war and it has become a problem of mankind's survival.

Zagladin then turns to environmental pollution and shows how this, too, is a common global problem. He notes these are problems that concern everybody and which, if they remain unsolved, will lead mankind into a dead end or even a catastrophe. The third characteristic Zagladin cites is the fact that these problems cannot be solved by any one country and require the intensive efforts of most of mankind.

Kapitsa notes that this is the view of mankind, of human society and adds that there is also the point of view of scientists, who have for the first time clearly defined the growing dangers. Frolov responds by noting that there are three aspects to these global issues, first of all, the fact that the deterioration of the situation in the world is the result of the application of the achievements of science and technology which has led to a catastrophic increase in pollution and many other dangers. He then turns to the social context in which all this is occurring and lauds scientists for drawing attention to these problems, noting that the future will show whether or not they have done this too late.

Noting that it is in the tradition of Russian and Soviet science to turn to these problems, Frolov names Academicians Vernadskiy and Petr Leonidovich Kapitsa as scientists who drew attention to environmental and other problems associated with scientific and technical progress.

[OW091737] Frolov notes Petr Leonidovich Kapitsa's role in bringing problems of war and peace and the social context of these problems to the attention of the so-called Club of Rome. Video then cuts to shots of Rome as the narrator outlines the history of the Club of Rome, a grouping of world scientists, political and public figures who met in Rome for the first time 15 years ago to discuss contemporary global problems and achieve an understanding of the difficulties hindering mankind's development.

Returning to the discussion panel, video shows Zagladin who notes that there is a paradox in these global problems insofar as their emergence is related to mankind's progress, both scientific and technical as well as social progress. On the other hand, Zagladin says, the solution of these problems today has become a prerequisite for mankind's further development. Frolov then cites some figures to illustrate what has occurred and what has exacerbated global problems. He notes that the expenditure of energy resources in the past 100 years has increased 1,000 times, and industrial and agricultural production in the past 35 years has doubled. He also cites some predictions of future energy use and adds that this justifies the concern, if not for the future of mankind, then for hard times ahead. Zagladin adds that a conflict has arisen between scientific and social science approaches to global issues and one has to mitigate the negative results of the other.

Noting the global nature of world scientific development, Kapitsa turns to the question of how to implement technology and turn it to mankind's benefit. He says that this is true even in the USSR where "we are now faced with a very acute task: Namely the realization of the enormous scientific potential which we have in our country. Under certain circumstances we could realize it better."

Frolov then says that the advantage of Soviet Science lies in the fact that a close union between scientists and social science workers is being realized. Hence the solution of global problems is determined by the social and political strategy, being implemented in the USSR. It is also important to take into account the general cultural esthetic, ethical, and humanistic aspects, he adds.

Kapitsa goes on to discuss the question of so-called global models which were derived with the help of powerful computers and with which attempts were made to analyze society on a global scale. He notes that their shortcomings were a result of inadequate evaluation by people who placed too much emphasis on the size and capabilities of computers and not enough on the human element. Kapitsa says that the models may be useful for scientists to illustrate and pinpoint global problems. Frolov then stresses that although mathematical simulation can be useful in illustrating problems and forecasting developments, nonetheless the model must be qualitatively and theoretically interpreted. Kapitsa adds that the human mind is prone to linear thinking and has difficulty in understanding the concept of exponential growth. As an example he cites the doubling of the world's population in the period of one generation.

Zagladin continues by talking about the importance for Soviet scientists to study demographic and other forecasts made by various organizations in the world, including reports made for the U.S. Government, because despite the fact "that conclusions do not correspond with our views or our concepts about what future awaits mankind, they are the result of considerable work and must be researched." He adds that it should be kept in mind that reports of this kind come to the defense of the capitalist system and that this purely technocratic position separates the problem from its social aspect, slights class struggle and leads to a dead end. Zagladin says: "The paradox of this thinking leads to the fact that even people who are far removed from this aim arrive at it" and are readily used by ideologists hostile to the USSR. He



adds that whether these people are conservative or liberal makes little difference, for as soon as they separate themselves from "the problem of the social future they all come to practically the same thing, that is, some kind of covert or more-or-less overt apology for the capitalist system."

Kapitsa then raises the possibility of solving global problems through planning the development of society, both indirectly by planning the development of people's sense of values and consciousness, and directly by planning the distribution of resources and the social and national economic development. He stresses that the need for planning is obvious from any analysis of simulated global problems, and is one of the basic ideas of socialism.

Zagladin interrupts: "Just a minute. It is true that this is one of the ideas of socialism. Now take the report of (Bogdan Gavriilov); he also comes to the idea of planning, but what kind of planning? The difference between the systems must be eliminated, for it--that is, the socialist system--must be practically eliminated and everything must be equalized on a different basis."

Frolov interrupts: "This was a very weak and bad report." To this Zagladin says: "It was interesting that Reagan also proposed an idea then. He said in Cancun that development was possible, that mankind can find its way out of the dead end, but on what basis? On the basis of the utmost spread of private ownership, the export of private capital, and subsidizing of private enterprise everywhere." Kapitsa adds that this is Reagan's recipe for saving the economy of his own country, to which Zagladin notes that nothing is coming of it.

Frolov says that nonetheless the experts preparing these reports often give an objective assessment of the situation. He cites the report for the U.S. President for the year 2000 and says it contains many "solid conclusions and figures which apparently we, too, should take into consideration. At least we will better understand how policy is formulated in the United States if we familiarize ourselves with this kind of report."

[OW100212] Kapitsa interrupts to note that it was there that the "frightening thesis about food being a weapon was pronounced." Frolov goes on to comment on the fact that the findings of scientists are used to formulate this policy and that they are used for various purposes.

Zagladin returns to the question of simulation and its relationship to planning and says: "Our Western opponents or at least those who write about these problems and about their solutions," usually say that "these things are being elaborated everywhere in the West and there are scenarios, programs and proposals. Only the Marxists have nothing." Zagladin says that this is not true "and that generally speaking we not only have a program, we have an ideological basis on which to create such a program." He goes on to note Marxist concepts of what lies at the basis of these problems and the prospects for their solution, including Marxist principles on the essence of human social relations, on man's relationship with nature, and interrelations between biological and social origins. In the long run the solution to all these problems, according to Marx, can be achieved by establishing a new and more just society--a communist society. Zagladin adds that this is the society which will permit a systematic solution to new problems.

"This is the way our socialist society is trying to act," he says. "I say 'trying' because of course it would be incorrect to claim that answers have already been found for everything, that all solutions have been found. In our scientific laboratories and scientific centers we have our programs and assumptions as well as calculations and forecasts up to the year 2000 on how to approach these problems." He adds that this serves as the basis for state plans, which include measures for solving various ecological problems and that some measures have been realized. "Their realization shows that, generally speaking, if our society has solved certain problems it will not again have to deal with their solution. It does not cause wars, on the contrary it strives to do everything to eliminate them. Secondly, it is solving or has solved the problem of its underdevelopment. We no longer have any backward regions. Of course there is still an unevenness of development, but it will be overcome.

"Of course other problems arise because they are scientific and technical problems, they are problems of development of production; and naturally mankind cannot avoid production," Zagladin notes, adding that some decisions which have been taken were successful while others were unsuccessful. Kapitsa interrupts to stress that vast social experience is being accumulated. Zagladin then continues, saying: "We have proved the possibility of this solution and proved a very important thing: that the solution of these problems which are common to all mankind is possible only on a consistent class basis and on the basis of their solution by the working class, in other words the realization by the working class of its historic mission of eliminating capitalism and building socialism. But this does not mean that all problems have been solved, because socialism poses new problems."

As an example Zagladin notes that the USSR is capable of solving problems on a grandiose scale because of its planned economy and national economic strength. "There is a plan to turn northern rivers to the south for example. Well, personally speaking I think that we must do a lot of thinking in this case." He cites the example of Kara-Bogaz-Gol Bay on the Caspian Sea "which was closed, dammed up and now apparently it has to be reopened and some measures must be taken to save it. PRAVDA recently wrote about this in sufficiently sharp terms, and correctly so, of course." Kapitsa adds that this is one of the problems inherent in mathematical simulations and notes the difficulty of determining the systems governing the Caspian Sea, as even small factors must be taken into consideration. Zagladin agrees that this is the kind of experience which must be taken into account when approaching similar problems.

Frolov relates this to global problems and says that possible consequences must be given more thought and elaboration.

Video then cuts to show scenes of rivers, lakes, and other waterways and then cuts back to the studio and Kapitsa, who proposes taking a look at the predictions made 20-30 years ago about today. Zagladin notes that much has been written on this topic both in the East and West and draws attention to a series entitled "The Year 2000" published in Czechoslovakia by the (Mlada Fronta) publishing house. The first volume of the series, "Debates on the Future of Mankind," is shown. Zagladin cites the author's criticism of bourgeois

futurologists for not being able to make scientifically accurate predictions for the future.

Discussion goes on about the value of futurology and science fiction in general, with Kapitsa noting that it is not so much scientists as writers who should be studied. He singles out the works of H.G. Wells and Aleksey Tolstoy as having made plausible predictions of capitalism's problems.

[OW100504] Zagladin adds that even (Flegheim), who "was the father of futurology and was the first to use this term," was wrong in his forecasts. Frolov goes on to compare the forecasts made by scientists with those made by futurologists, pointing out that the latter can be bolder in their forecasts; however, the scientist will be more accurate.

Kapitsa then raises the issue of narrow specialization of scientists and questions whether any one specialist can really deal with global issues. He lauds the council, headed by Frolov, because it is composed of scientists versed in a variety of disciplines. Zagladin suggests that global problems, such as environmental pollution, must be topics of education "from the earliest age." He also says that there is a need to bring people up in a spirit of humanism in "the best and broadest sense of the word" and in its Marxist essence, particularly in relation to the problem of war and other global issues. He says this is very closely related to an inculcation of internationalist consciousness, because these problems are impossible to solve within a national framework and require broader cooperation. Zagladin points out that personal involvement in the solution of problems is essential and actually required by the Soviet constitution. However, this must be implemented in the consciousness of people "and very extensive work is needed, both pedagogical and scientific, together with daily educational work" to achieve this.

Kapitsa then raises the question of values motivating society, and Frolov continues the topic by contrasting cultural differences between nations, citing the different approach to matters of ecology and thrift among the Japanese, compared with the people in the Soviet Union. He explains that the lack of resources in Japan and the fact "that we are used to having everything in abundance, any kind of resource, as much timber as we want, everything is available," underlies the difference, and this attitude must change. Frolov reiterates that education must be introduced from childhood to make people feel that they are a part of nature. Zagladin continues by noting that, since the 24th CPSU Congress in 1971, each congress has passed resolutions on these ecological and global problems, and government programs have taken them into account. He suggests that more work needs to be done now at lower levels to implement them.

Kapitsa says: "I think that herein lies one of the profound reasons for global problems. Public consciousness develops at a slower rate than the changes in the scientific and technical conditions of our lives." Frolov agrees, and Kapitsa says that the old slogan "brawn before brains" is no longer valid. He adds that reason is the "only force which can save us and show us the way out of the present situation." Kapitsa then says: "Today we have only outlined the most general contours of this problem..." Zagladin interrupts and says: "Sergey Petrovich, the most general contours of this problem were outlined

in the formulas of two writers--one of them was Shakespeare, who asked the question 'To be or not to be?' and the second was Hemingway, who said, or rather wrote the title, 'To have and have not.'" He laughs, and notes that this is only a joke, but points out that this is really the crux of the matter; "To be or not to be, will mankind have a future or not?"

Kapitsa then cites Chekhov, "who said in 'The Duel,' if I am not mistaken, that only when the natural sciences combine with the humanitarian sciences and advance amicably together, will we be able to solve the problems facing us. He said this 100 years ago, and I think this emphasizes that writers often predict these things better." Frolov supports Kapitsa's views on writers and says that "all sciences must unite in order to serve mankind together."

Kapitsa concludes the program by thanking Zagladin and Frolov for their participation, and expresses the hope that the discussion of global problems will continue so that a key to their solution can be found.

CSO: 1807/282



## INTERNATIONAL

### PDRY DELEGATION IN TURKMENISTAN

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian on 7 June 1983 publishes on page 3 a 200-word report "USSR—PDRY: Friendship Forever" on the activities of a South Yemeni youth delegation in Ashkhabad for the sixth Soviet-PDRY Youth Friendship Week. A festive meeting was addressed by Zh. K.-B. Charyyeva, first secretary of the Turkmen Komsomol Central Committee, and by Taha Bamatpaf, second secretary of the Yemeni Socialist Union of Youth Central Committee. "A two-sided political seminar, which was addressed by representatives of the Turkmen Komsomol and the Yemeni Socialist Union of Youth, started in the Turkmen SSR Academy of Sciences conference hall." "On 6 June, O. Nazarova, secretary of the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received the guests." "A. Bulychev, deputy chairman of the USSR Committee of Youth Organizations, took part in the work of the Friendship Week."

CSO: 1807/281

## INTERNATIONAL

### BRIEFS

AFGHAN RELIGIOUS OFFICIAL IN TASHKENT--(UZTAG)--An Afghan delegation headed by Abdul Wali Hojat, chairman of the Main Administration for Islam Affairs under the DRA Council of Ministers, has become acquainted with the life of Uzbekistan. The guests visited Samarkand, Kattakurgan, and saw the sights of Tashkent. On 30 May Abdul Wali Hojat and other members of the delegation were received by N. D. Khudayberdiyev, chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers. [Text] [Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 31 May 83 p 2]

PACIFIC TRADE UNIONISTS IN BAKU--(AZERINFORM)--"Representatives of the trade unions of Australia, New Zealand, the Philippines, Malaysia, the Solomon Islands and Fiji, who participated in the 1 May celebrations in Moscow at the invitation of AUCCTU, has arrived in Baku." On 6 May they were received in the Azerbaijan Council of Trade Unions and welcomed by Chairman L. Kh. Rasulova. They visited Baku and Sumgai. [Summary] [Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 7 May 83 p 3]

U.S. CONSUL VISITS RIGA--(LatINFORM).--The U.S. consul in Leningrad, (Ints Mintauts Silins), was in Riga from 12 to 15 May. The U.S. consul had a meeting at the Latvian SSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs. He also had a meeting at the Riga gorispolkom, visited the Latvian State University imeni P. Stuckas, and met with representatives of the republic Union of Cinematographers. The U.S. consul became acquainted with the cultural life of the capital of Soviet Latvia. [Text] [Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 15 May 83 p 3]

CSO: 1807/294

NATIONAL

PRAVDA CALLS FOR BETTER ORGANIZED PARTY MEETINGS

PM080854 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Jun 83 First edition p 1

[Editorial: "The Party Committee Discusses"]

[Text] The Bashkir CPSU Obkom plenum was preceded by much preparatory work. Around 100 people--members of the committee, representatives of its sections and of soviet, trade union, and economic organs--formed the commission whose job was to comprehensively study the state and prospects of capital construction in the countryside. The commission's substantive recommendations and the considered opinions of the plenum participants aided the elaboration of a program for action up to the end of the 5-year plan and the determining of specific ways and means of improving matters. Less than 2 years have gone by, but much of what was planned has already been implemented. Problems relating to strengthening the construction workers' production base, improving their labor organization, and developing socialist competition are being solved on a planned basis.

One could cite many similar examples from party committee practice. Of vital significance for each of them is the ability to make the correct choice of main work areas and make a valid selection and careful study, in accordance with current tasks, of questions submitted for collective consideration. A searching analysis, exacting assessment of achievements and shortcomings and the striving for high end results represent an important guarantee of the effectiveness of party discussion.

The conference of first secretaries of union republican Communist Party central committees, party kraykoms, and obkoms, which was held at the CPSU Central Committee and which examined topical questions relating to the development of agriculture and implementation of the Food Program, was a model of the principled and genuinely party approach to pressing problems. Discussing its results at party committee plenums and aktiv meetings and conferences, communists placed the emphasis on refining the work style, intensifying control and verification of execution, and further strengthening party, state and labor discipline.

In setting the tone for all work, party committees have to persistently establish in party organizations and labor collectives an atmosphere which rules out complacency and harebrained schemes and attempts to justify inertia or an inability to perform by citing all manner of "mitigating

circumstances." Experience shows: much is determined by the atmosphere in which the sessions of elected organs and the conferences and meetings convened by them are prepared and held.

Party committees are collective organs of leadership and, as a rule, the most authoritative communists are elected to membership of them. They include leading workers and kolkhoz members and members of the intelligentsia. It is important to make full use of their experience, knowledge, and ideas when working out the committees' position on questions which require a solution on the scale of republic or oblast, city or rayon. Communists' initiative will be stimulated and the discussion will be more fruitful if the views of the elected aktiv are carefully considered and constructive suggestions and businesslike criticism and self-criticism are vigorously supported.

However, as letters to PRAVDA show, matters are not organized thus everywhere. Sometimes, plenums, which are one of the main forms of leading party organs' collective activity, are hurriedly prepared, by a very restricted group of people. And usually the range of speakers is also narrow, the speeches are vague and the decisions they adopt often consist of generalities and vague appeals. Consequently, an important event in a party organization's life turns out to be a merely formal occasion.

There are still working people who want to regulate the entire course of the upcoming discussion by scheduling in advance who is to take the floor and what they should say. This kind of organization can sometimes create a semblance of efficiency, but, like all pretense, it basically spoils work and prevents the correct education of cadres. Speechifying and excessive paper work also hamper matters rather than helping them.

Today this approach is increasingly encountering a principled assessment. More attention is being paid to the effectiveness of measures and the development of positive trends. To this end, for example, the Kuybyshev Obkom Bureau examined the question of the organizational work of the Otradnyy Gorkom and, in particular, the practice of holding meetings, conferences and other events which people have called for. While cutting the number of meetings of various kinds, especially on current production matters, they are ensuring that the discussions are more businesslike, that the monitoring of execution is stricter and working people in the apparatus have strong contacts with communists at grassroots level. But the obkom bureau has not confined itself to analyzing accumulated experience; it has also exposed a number of omissions. It transpired that the conferences were unduly long and only the top leaders were being invited to attend, although sometimes the presence of their deputies and the chief specialists was advisable in some cases. At some plenums there were more invitees than there are committee members. These shortcomings are now being eliminated in other party committees in the oblast as well as in Otradnyy Gorkom.

The experience of Tomsk CPSU Obkom deserves widespread application. There the number of conferences and sessions has been cut by nearly one half, the meetings are shorter, but the results are greater. Stavropol Kraykom and



Leningrad, Rostov, and Moscow Obkoms are working purposefully in this respect. Of course, reducing the number of sessions is not everything. Other measures are needed to increase the effectiveness of leadership, enhance cadres' responsibility and develop their independence and initiative.

The times and the scale and complexity of the current tasks demand that party committees further activate and improve their work and be more businesslike, competent, and persistent. Let them honorably justify their role as collective organs of political leadership in the nationwide struggle to fulfill the decisions of the 26th party congress and May and November (1982) plenums of the CPSU Central Committee.

CSO: 1800/1399

HARDSHIPS OF MILITARY LIFE BREAK UP YOUNG FAMILY

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Apr 83 p 4

[Article by N. Zaborovskiy: "Those Very Bells...."]

[Text] They grew up in the same apartment house. At first they played together in the sand-box, then they chased after each other on bicycles, and suddenly, as the years went by, they discovered they had common interests, that it was impossible for them to be parted. In short, they fell in love. Gennadiy proposed to Valentina after graduating from military college.

"They have everything so solid, so well-based," Valentina's mother said to her husband at that time. "Not the way it was with us: you took me to the Far East directly from a kolkhoz melon field!"

Pavel Trofimovich now repeated these words with a rueful smile. For he and I were having a conversation as to why Valentina and Gennadiy had broken up.

Valentina was standing at a distance of 20 paces from us. A light frost made her face particularly attractive. The color of her cheeks, as they used to say in the olden days, was like blood and milk. She was beautifully dressed. Running alongside of her was her little son, the five-year-old Slavik. Upon seeing a naval officer with the shoulder-boards of a captain 3rd rank emerge from the neighbors' doorway, she turned away. This was Gennadiy. He had come to visit his parents on his regular leave and was returning to his post in the Far North today.

This was not the first time that we had spoken with Pavel Trofimovich about this divorce, strange and difficult for us to understand. Although these were not so much dialogues as monologues. It was obvious that my friend, a captain 2nd rank in the reserves, was really sick at heart, and it was intolerable for him to bear this without talking about it.

"Of course, we are partly to blame here; we made our 'contribution,' " he declared contritely. "My wife went too far with her maternal love, and I thought of this, but...too late."

After the wedding the young couple had lived with their parents here in Odesa. Then Gennadiy was posted to one of the garrisons. At that time too the skies were not always cloudless over the family, but the young people got

along. Relations became worse later, when they moved to the Far North. In her letters Valentina complained about the unsettled state of their daily life and about Gennadiy: he did not always come home on time, he was inattentive and rude. At last, taking Slavik with her, she rushed home to her parents. And in a fit of temper, obviously in order to fully justify her own action, she told her mother what had happened and what had not happened. Alas, Vera Ivanovna took all this at face value.

"So that's the kind of person he turned out to be!" she said to her husband. "Well, just let him live alone and be ordered about. Let him know that our daughter still has a home here with her parents!"

Pavel Trofimovich understood that the "tactic" thought up by the women was capable only of pouring oil on the fire, but he refrained from intervening. And the daughter became stronger in her complaints against her husband. When the latter wrote a conciliatory letter, she set a number of conditions for him. Her husband was insulted, and the correspondence was broken off.

Months went by. Evidently even Vera Ivanovna was already beginning to understand that it was time for somebody to make a concession. She was even leaning toward the thought that it was Valentina who should do this. The woman is the keeper of the family hearth; nature itself has given her such an assignment. To Vera Ivanovna, who had lived with her officer-husband for more than a quarter century, this was well known from her own experience. Furthermore, she had read in books that to love means, above all, to understand and be able to forgive the beloved. However, she could not quite make up her mind to tell her daughter: you know, you were the one who left the family hearth, and so you should take the first step to meet your husband half-way. Valentina might suddenly become insulted, evaluate this advice as indifference to her fate, and say that she was being driven out of her parents' home. Moreover, there was still the hope that the first step toward a reconciliation would be made by Gennadiy.

He arrived. In order to spend a few days of his leave with his parents. He brought a gift for his son. But he was markedly cold toward his wife, and did not even drop into the apartment of his parents-in-law. And then, upon returning to his place of service, he filed for divorce.

In mulling over what had happened, Pavel Trofimovich also said that Gennadiy himself had been rigid in maintaining "his own line." Of course, this could only be understood, he considered, by a commander of a company of marines. It is difficult for him to maintain soft manners. And it is not always possible for him to come home "on time." And, probably, Valentina could also have understood him if she had wanted. Therefore, she had not wanted to. An unwillingness to put up with his shortcomings and little habits began to appear in her in the Far North, where daily concerns were added to the other difficulties; for example, at first, while they were waiting for an apartment, they had to rent a room without any conveniences.

"And so here's what I think: my daughter failed the exam of being an officer's wife!" Pavel Trofimovich unexpectedly blurted out. "She was afraid of

the difficulties. But Gennadiy, all things considered, has not sought an easy life. He has become a real officer! It was not by chance that he got his promotion ahead of schedule, and they gave him increased duties."

Well now, to a great extent, my old comrade was right. Excessive pride, not being able to get used to daily inconveniences, and looking back over her shoulder at the three-room apartment of her parents--all this did not strengthen the young family. And, of course, the participation of the older family members in the life of the younger ones could have been more correct. The thought also occurred to me that somehow our conversation had always omitted the person who had undergone the most loss in this conflict--Slavik. Of course, today he has a mother as well as two grandmothers and two grandfathers. But no one will take the place of his father!

"You know, there really was love there, there was!" Pavel Trofimovich asserted. "Well, of course, they quarreled. But, you know, this is also the way people do in families, even though they love each other.... By chance, I have heard how Valya used to acknowledge Gennadiy: if during a quarrel she lowered her eyes, that was a signal to him, a kind of bell saying--it's time to make up...."

...A car stopped alongside with a captain 3d rank. After putting his things into it, Gennadiy turned to his son, took him in his arms, kissed him, and said something to him by way of farewell.

Valentina lowered her eyes. Her hands nervously plucked at her thin leather glove. It seemed to me that this was that very "bell" about which Pavel Trofimovich was just telling me. Gennadiy quickly glanced at his former wife. Could it be that he also sensed this? Look how awkwardly and stiffly he was standing there on the spot! To be sure, then he carefully put his son onto the ground, said to everybody "I'll be seeing you," and with a firm step moved to the car. Nevertheless, he did say "I'll be seeing you"....

2384

CSO: 1800/1220



## NATIONAL

### AMENDMENTS TO CORRECTIVE-LABOR CODE PUBLISHED

Moscow SOVETSKAYA YUSTITSIYA in Russian No 8, Apr 83 (signed to press 3 Apr 83) pp 24-26

[Ukase of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium on Making Amendments and Additions to the RSFSR Corrective-Labor Code, signed by RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Chairman M. Yasnov and RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Secretary Kh. Neshkov, Moscow, 4 March 1983]

[Text] In order to conform to the USSR Constitution, the RSFSR Constitution and Ukases of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium dated 13 August 1981 "On Making Amendments and Additions to the Principles of Corrective-Labor Laws of the USSR and Union Republics," of 26 July 1982 "On Further Improvement of Criminal and Corrective-Labor Laws" and of 15 October 1982 "On Making Amendments and Additions to Certain USSR Legislative Acts," as well as for further improvement of the RSFSR corrective-labor laws, the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees:

Make the following amendments and additions to the RSFSR Corrective-Labor Code, approved by RSFSR Law of 18 December 1970 (VEDOMOSTI VERKHOVNOGO SOVETA RSFSR, No 51, 1970, Article 1220; No 22, 1973, Article 491; No 12, 1977, Article 258; and No 38, 1977, Article 907):

1. Word part one of Article 11 as follows:

"Supervision over precise observance of laws in executing sentences for imprisonment, exile, banishment and corrective work without imprisonment is exercised by the USSR Procurator General and by the subordinate RSFSR Procurator and lower procurators in conformity with the USSR Law 'On the USSR Procuracy.'" In exercising higher supervision over fulfillment of laws in the name of the state, the procurator is obligated to take steps to uncover and promptly remedy any violations of the law, no matter from whom these violations stemmed, for restoring violated rights and for holding guilty parties liable as prescribed by law."

2. Word part one of Article 16 as follows:

"In exceptional instances persons who have been sentenced for the first time to imprisonment for crimes which are not grave, and who have been sentenced for the first time to imprisonment for a period not over three years for grave

crimes, and who are to serve the sentence in corrective-labor colonies of a general regime can, with their consent, be left in prison or in investigative isolation for work in housekeeping services."

3. In Article 18:

In part three substitute the words "foreign citizens" for the word "foreigners";

In part five substitute the words "Procuracy of the Union of SSR" for the words "Procuracy of the USSR."

4. In Article 31:

In parts three and five substitute the words "foreign citizens" for the word "foreigners";

In part four eliminate the words "border and", and after the word "localities" add the words "and border zone."

5. Word Article 36 as follows:

"Article 36. Suggestions, petitions and complaints of convicts serving imprisonment

"Convicts have the right to present suggestions, petitions and complaints to state entities, public organizations and appointed persons. Convicts' suggestions, petitions and complaints are sent to the proper quarter in conformity with the Regulations of Corrective-Labor Establishments and are resolved under procedures established by law.

"Suggestions, petitions and complaints addressed to the procurator are not subject to examination and are sent to the proper quarter within a 24-hour period.

"Convicts are informed of, and sign for, the results of an examination of suggestions, petitions and complaints."

6. In part one of Article 40 add the words "by USSR law and" following the word "prescribed."

7. In Article 47:

Word part one as follows:

"Convicts from among the youth receive a mandatory general secondary education and convicts who have not reached the age of 40 receive a mandatory general eighth-grade education in corrective-labor establishments";

Eliminate part two, and in connection with this number parts three, four and five as parts two, three and four respectively.

8. In Article 78<sup>2</sup>:

In part one following the words "in dormitories specially designated for them" add the words "a convict's stay outside the dormitory at times free from work is authorized only by permission of the internal affairs entity exercising supervision", eliminating from it the words "with good behavior, a conscientious attitude toward work and the presence of a family they can be authorized to live with their families in living space they lease, by decree of the chief of the internal affairs entity";

Eliminate the word "leave" from part two.

9. In Article 78<sup>3</sup>:

Word part two as follows:

"Measures of punishment also can be applied to a convict as prescribed by parts four and five of Article 78<sup>4</sup> of this Code";

Following part two add a new part to the article with the following content:

"A convict who evades work or systematically or maliciously violates labor discipline, public order or living rules established for him can be held by an internal affairs entity with the approval of the procurator for a period of no more than ten days for purposes of stopping the evasion of sentence execution and for transferring materials to the court for resolving the question of sending him to a place of imprisonment in conformity with the sentence";

Number parts three and four as parts four and five respectively.

10. Add a new article to the Code following Article 78<sup>3</sup> with the following content:

"Article 78<sup>4</sup>. Measures of incentive and punishment applied to persons given conditional sentences and conditionally released.

"Internal affairs entities can apply the following measures of incentive to persons conditionally sentenced and conditionally released for good behavior and an honest attitude toward work:

"Commendation;

"Removal of previously imposed punishment ahead of schedule;

"Travel on leave beyond limits of the administrative region by a decision made jointly with the enterprise administration.

"Persons conditionally sentenced and conditionally released can, by decree of the chief of the internal affairs entity, be authorized to live with their families in living space they lease with good behavior, a conscientious attitude toward work and the presence of a family.

"Persons conditionally sentenced and conditionally released who have demonstrated their correction by exemplary behavior and an honest attitude toward work can be recommended in the procedure established by law for ahead of schedule conditional release or for substitution of a lighter punishment for the unserved portion of the punishment.

"Internal affairs entities can apply measures of punishment--a warning or a reprimand--to persons conditionally sentenced and conditionally released who violate labor discipline, public order, registration rules or living rules established for them.

"Persons who violate labor discipline, public order or registration rules can, by decree of the chief of the internal affairs entity, be prohibited from living outside the dormitory, from leaving the dormitory at a prescribed time as well as from staying in certain places for a period of up to six months.

"The chief of an internal affairs entity has the full right to apply measures of incentive and punishment provided by this article, and the chief of an entity managing the execution of a sentence also has the right of applying measures of incentive and punishment provided by parts one and four of this article with respect to persons conditionally sentenced and conditionally released."

11. Number Article 78<sup>4</sup> as Article 78<sup>5</sup>.

Word the last sentence of this article as follows:

"The procedure for exercising supervision and Regulations in Dormitories intended as residences for these persons are established by the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs by agreement with the USSR Procuracy."

Add part two to the article with the following content:

"Appointed persons of internal affairs entities who exercise supervision have the right, for purposes of stopping the obtaining and illegal keeping of objects prohibited by the Regulations for use in dormitories especially intended as residence for persons conditionally sentenced to imprisonment with mandatory labor and conditionally released from prison with mandatory labor, to perform an examination of these convicts as well as their belongings and confiscate prohibited objects under the procedure established by the aforementioned Regulations. Depending on their nature and circumstances of acquisition, the confiscated objects are turned in for storage or destroyed."

12. Number Article 78<sup>5</sup> as Article 78<sup>6</sup>.

13. Number Article 78<sup>6</sup> as Article 78<sup>7</sup>. Word part three of the article as follows:

"The administration, labor collectives, public organizations, as well as the entity managing the execution of sentence perform political indoctrination work with convicts."



14. In part four of Article 91 following the words "in the previous position or work" add the words "except for instances provided by part one of Article 28 of the RSFSR Criminal Code."

15. In Article 93:

In part one replace the word "collectives" with the words "labor collectives";

In part two following the words "sentenced to corrective work in other places" add the words "persons sentenced to corrective work without imprisonment at the place of work, whom the court has sent to serve the punishment in other places."

16. In Article 97:

After part five add a new part with the following content:

"In case persons sentenced to corrective work without imprisonment at the place of work evade serving the punishment, the entity executing this kind of punishment can submit a representation to the court, and a public organization or labor collective can petition the court for sending these persons to other places to serve punishment, but in the area where the convict lives";

Word part six as follows:

"When persons sentenced to corrective work without imprisonment at other locations evade serving the punishment, they can be warned by the entity executing this kind of punishment";

Word part eight as follows:

"In case of malicious evasion of serving punishment by persons sentenced to corrective work without imprisonment, the entity executing this kind of punishment can submit a representation to the court for changing the unserved period of corrective work without imprisonment for punishment in the form of imprisonment, in conformity with Article 28 of the RSFSR Criminal Code";

Number parts six, seven and eight of this article as parts seven, eight and nine respectively.

17. Add new parts to Article 99 with the following content:

"The conditional release of a convict from places of imprisonment with mandatory labor is done only when there is a pledge by the convict to demonstrate his correction by exemplary behavior and an honest attitude toward work. Such a pledge is given by the convict to the administration of the corrective-labor establishment and the supervisory commission in written form and it is submitted together with other documents according to prescribed procedure to the court for deciding the question of the convict's conditional release from places of imprisonment with mandatory labor.

"In case the court refuses the conditional release from places of imprisonment with mandatory labor or for ahead of schedule conditional release from punishment or replacement of the unserved portion of punishment with a lighter punishment, another submission of representations on these matters can occur no earlier than after six months from the date the decision on refusal was made.

"Persons conditionally sentenced to imprisonment with mandatory labor and conditionally released from places of imprisonment with mandatory labor and sent to serve imprisonment designated by the sentence can, in instances prescribed by law, be recommended for conditional release from places of imprisonment with mandatory labor no earlier than after one year from the date the decision was made for sending them to places of imprisonment."

18. In Article 106:

In part one replace the words "soviets of workers' deputies" with the words "soviets of people's deputies", and replace the words "workers' collectives" with the words "labor collectives";

In part two replace the words "workers' collective" with the words "labor collective".

19. In paragraph three of Article 6 and part two of Article 8 replace the words "foreigners" with the words "foreign citizens".

20. In part two of Article 19 and part three of Article 26<sup>1</sup> replace the words "USSR Procuracy" with the words "Union of SSR Procuracy".

21. In part three of Article 66, part eight of Article 80, part three of Article 81, parts three and four of Article 83, parts two and four of Article 88, parts three and four of Article 89, and parts one and two of Article 104 replace the title "soviets of workers' deputies" with the title "soviets of people's deputies".

22. In part one of Article 84, paragraph two of Article 96, part one of Article 105, part one of Article 110, the heading and text of Article 112 and part one of Article 113 replace the words "workers' collectives", "collective", "workers' collectives" and "workers' collectives" with the words "labor collectives", "labor collective", "labor collectives" and "labor collectives" respectively.

23. In Article 107 and part two of Article 108 replace the words "entities of the militia" with the words "entities of internal affairs (militia)".

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TELEVISION EXAMINED AS SOCIAL ART FORM

Impact of Television on Public

Moscow SOVETSKAYA KUL'TURA in Russian 7 Apr 83 p 4-5

[Article by Vladimir Voroshilov, director: "Like a Transitory Vision"]

[Text] During one of the segments of the program "What? Where? When?" I permitted myself to make a purely working comment to the lead woman. I said: "If you continue to be so serious, I'm going to dance with you during the musical pause!" She thought for a minute and answered, "If so I think I'll choose someone a little younger!" This retort brought a lively response during the filming, and we decided to leave it in the version that went on the air.

It was surprising, but this phrase was the main thing that caught the attention of the viewers in a two-hour program packed with dramatic conflict. There were three distinctive groups of responses: "She got him good!" (The phrase was taken as irrefutable proof of the authenticity of the happenings on the program).

"It would be interesting to know whether her witty comment was prepared in advance or thought up during the filming?" (The group of doubters).

"Is that the cleverest retort you could think of; who writes your scripts?" (The people who did not believe in any of the show).

It sometimes seems to me that with the arrival of television the principal issue, the main criterion for perception of art changed. Let us recall comments by our acquaintances about a book they have read or a show or film they have seen. First of all they discuss the events, then the acting, the content and plot, and the character of the heroes.

But today with television we sometimes hear, "Things don't happen that way!" and "They thought it all up; it is contrived!" Why are television viewers so interested above all in authenticity? We take in the television program and cannot help comparing it with the facts of our own everyday life. Alongside heroes from Dickens on the television screen we see the family photograph on the wall of our own apartment. And next to an actual cup of tea on our table stands an equally real cup of tea on the desk of the political observer for the program "The World Today." Domestic affairs and telephone calls are capriciously intertwined with our television impression. For example, a goal in a soccer game

occurs just as the teapot on the stove begins whistling, or a conversation in the kitchen is interlaced with the comments of the heroes on the television screen. As you read an article in the newspaper you are listening to a concert piece performed by a well known singer on the television. Given this kind of proximity, everyday experiences either enrich what is seen on television and make it more meaningful or, as more frequently happens, they completely destroy the television presentation because it does not stand up to our experiences in life. TV introduces a very rigorous truth test. Is it true, or is it a lie?

This question has become the main one. It has changed from a moral or ethical issue to a creative issue, to the fundamental artistic problem of television.

"An artistic interpretation of the event at the unique moment of its occurrence"--that is how Eisenstein characterized television. Event. Event. Event. We repeat this word tirelessly. Perhaps it is time to focus attention on a different word in Eisenstein's definition? That is the word "unique." This word provides a tool for practical work. Indeed, all we have to do is ask whether it is possible to repeat this expression of the face, gesture, movement, episode, or entire plot and it will immediately be clear whether we are making movies or television. If it is possible to stage a full-fledged repetition, this is not television. Call it what you like, but not TV! The ideal television program should consist entirely of such unique moments, ones that cannot be repeated.

For example, suppose we are filming for a regular program about a construction worker, a kolkhoz chairman, a ballerina, just anyone. He (or she) comes out of the entry (or gate) of his or her home and heads for the construction site (or farm, or theater). There is a long walking shot. After all, we need some kind of background against which to tell about this remarkable person.

If the filming does not come out right, we can ask the person to go back and come out again. This is an entirely acceptable "real life technique" in documentary film. But what if we take a close-up of the hero's face coming out of the entryway? What do we read in it if this is the first time he or she came out? "Am I dressed right? Did I bring my umbrella? Did I forget the document I wrote out yesterday? What should I take, the bus or the subway? How beautiful the sun is today. Perhaps I should walk. How little we notice nature!" All these thoughts flicker on the face of our hero in a matter of a second. Or perhaps they will be different thoughts. Nonetheless, we can read them.

And now let us try to repeat this. We ask the man (or woman) to come out to the street from their house once more. No power on earth will make these ideas appear again. Different ideas will appear, but never the same ones. They are unique, and that means that we had pure TV. They say that television gives a close-up image of a person. That is indisputable. It is precisely on the face that the unique moments are imprinted. A person's face is telegenic, but it is not the only thing. What about the unique, random gesture? The unique intonation? The unique development of an intrigue? The unique unfolding of events? All this is real television.

Suppose the television news is being broadcast. A good announcer is reading from the communications sheet, now and then looking expressively at us from the screen. The process goes smoothly. But suddenly the announcer misspeaks.



A nuisance. But how all our senses started! How our attention sharpened. What kind of strange phenomenon is this? Aleksandr Bovin, the political commentator, sometimes uses phrases such as "I think," "It seems to me," and "I am not completely sure of this," which at first glance do not seem necessary. Everyone understands here, of course, that it is not just A. Bovin who "thinks so," he is not the only one to which "it seems" that way. But we who are watching respond instantly to these simple words and are grateful to Bovin because he says them.

People can claim that improvisation and the process of occurrence of a thought, intonation, gesture, action, or event are a desired facet of all contemporary arts. Nonetheless, although this is a desired quality, it is by no means essential in motion pictures and theater. But in TV improvisation, the spontaneity of what is occurring, is a structural quality, a fundamental feature without which television simply cannot, in my opinion, exist.

Here is one more example. Suppose a television report on record production is being given from a smelting shop. This kind of filming is called "event filming." But for some reason these television events sometimes do not come off. Why is that? Could it be because we prepare things too carefully for it? Because we make sure that nothing unforeseen will happen? Possibly because we rehearse the "event" for this purpose? Let us ask ourselves honestly whether we would permit this shop to fall even one percent short of a smelting production record. Of course, we would not. Then, if everything that is happening was foreordained and programmed much earlier, if the finish is clear even before things are begun, then how can we call this an "event"? But let us return to the smelting record. At long range we see two young men standing in the crowd. One pokes the other and says, "Look, they're filming us!" The other glances over uncertainly, sees that they are indeed on camera, then adjusts his cap and -- What a smart alec! -- winks directly at the camera. But why is it that we, the viewers cannot take our eyes off them? It is because an event is taking place before our eyes. And these two young fellows "have the ball." But the name of this event is filming in the shop. It is not a smelting production record, but rather television filming.

In an extreme case it is even possible to repeat the carefully prepared demonstration record smelting process. But there is no way that these young men can see the television camera in the shop for the first time twice. As they say, you cannot step into the same river twice.

"Like a transitory vision,  
Like the pure beauty of genius . . ."

What a shame that this was written before the invention of television! If there were a TV anthology, these very words of Pushkin would have to be taken as the epigraph for it.

And how well-prepared -- creatively, technically, and psychologically -- TV workers must be to hunt for these moving targets. It is not important whether you are a writer, director, camera operator, sound director, or any other TV worker; in every case you are one-on-one with a real event. After all, if each

moment is unique and transitory, there is no time to discuss it and reach a collective decision. Therefore, you are on your own!

And in the preliminary, "prebirth" phase the writer is a writer, the director is a director, and so on. But at the moment of filming these boundaries are erased. All members of the group come to the filming equipped with the written outline, possible variations of development of the conflict, and the director's cues that arise depending on variations in the plot. But at the actual moment of the event, when the fact is being established, each person alone makes instantaneous decisions. Here as nowhere in the other arts, everything is decided by unanimity of thinking and action with every person fully independent and autonomous.

This probably cannot be taught; this is perhaps the specific characteristic of television talent. Full mobilization and self-involvement on the subconscious, intuitive level. For no matter how you have prepared for an event, it will still bring surprises and these will be the very essence of the event, its "pure beauty."

It seems to me that it is the attitude toward reality, toward authenticity and truth, which is the unique feature of particular television artists.

An example might be a camera operator at an event filming. Suddenly (and it always happens suddenly) the operator senses that the center of the plot-event which was in front of the camera just a moment ago has shifted to the left and back, and a person standing in the crowd behind the operator has "taken the ball." Let me emphasize that the camera operator only senses this, and does not see it, because when this transitory thought becomes apparent it will be too late to film it. So the camera operator can either readjust the camera for the new subject and calculate if there is enough light, compose the new picture, set the angle, and focus on the new object (in which case the event will be long past) or bypass all the traditional technical and creative requirements and immediately, but turning almost blindly, pick up the new subject. This is not all. The television director, foreseeing and anticipating this maneuver by the camera operator, switches this camera into the recording on the run. This is the advanced art of television. It is very difficult. It requires real television talent, as well as individual daring. For this maneuver may be messy; the scale of the image will not be balanced nor will the picture be composed. Generally, it will be a "dirty" picture from the standpoint of traditional motion picture theory, a deliberate technical defect. On the other hand, if the camera operator is unable or does not want to take the risk and leaves the picture alone, there will be no "official" complaints against him or her.

Incidentally, a word about the so-called technical defect. Of course, there are purely technical parameters that can make it impossible to put a particular image on the air. As a rule, these parameters are either not perceived at all by customary vision or are perceived by a person who is not following the development of events on the screen, but is specially watching these technical problems. But what is the result? A picture that is normal or even good from a creative point of view is judged defective and thrown out. But whose interests are being protected in this case? The interests of the viewer who simply would not have noticed this "defect"? After all, if the viewer is wrapped up in what is happening at the particular moment and in 100 cases of 100 does not notice the technical defect, this means that it does not exist.

Indeed, we are not talking about shoes whose soles fall off after a month of wear. The moment when television is watched is the moment of consumption, the final product of production.

Let us look at a television schedule. Here we see an artistic film, a concert, and a theater performance, and at the same time the program "The World Today" and a report from a kolkhoz.

What a strange choice, at first glance, the viewer must make. On the one hand are world-famous stars of the movies and stage and action prepared for by people specially designated for public "viewing" (trained in this profession for years; professional directors and artists have worked with them; costumes are made for them, decorations are constructed, and an enormous amount of money and human labor is expended). On the other hand, we have a documentary narrator sitting at a desk. We should choose? Yes, we not only choose but we often prefer the documentary narrator to motion pictures and performances. In the theater there is no real competition between, for example, actors from the Moscow Academic Artistic Theater and amateurs from the printing workers club. And from what I have heard, people do not stand in line to see amateur movies. But what happens on TV? Why is it that on television it is possible to put things that, at first glance, are incompatible in esthetic significance alongside one another? Perhaps the television viewer faces a completely different choice? Perhaps the television viewer chooses among the best models of the old arts — motion pictures, theater, circus, and whatever — and the new, still imperfect art of television? How else can we explain the paradoxical choice the viewer has?

And in general, who is the television viewer?

The concept of the television viewer is of quite recent origin, if it can be said to exist at all. I personally think that the television as such is still in the formative stage. Let us look into this. Who was in the theater when the first motion picture "The Arrival of the Train" was shown? Who demanded that later motion pictures show brief musical sketches and everyday episodes with actors and stage settings? Moviegoers? No, at that time there were no moviegoers. The first movie houses were filled by theatergoers. They dictated the development of the new motion picture art. And the motion picture had to go through a whole historical period of development before, gradually and with complex struggle and contradictions, a new type of viewer emerged, new form, the moviegoer. Naturally, the formation of the moviegoer took place in dialectical unity with the development of the cinematographers themselves.

And now today we have forgotten all this and think that all we have to do is buy a "box" with a blue (or colored) screen, drag it home, and connect it to an antenna, and we will be changed from moviegoers to television viewers. This is completely superficial. By type of perception we will still be moviegoers watching television for a long time. The real television viewer is being born — and this is still taking place in complex internal struggle, in pain, and in interaction and mutual enrichment with the television muse herself.

How I would like to further this process! But in fact, a great deal is being done to retard this development. Specifically, there is the sharp gradation in



the pay of creative workers in favor of "artistic broadcasting," which is essentially in favor of all those old arts in a new arena. Indeed, the very term "artistic broadcasting," and its prestige and significance in the eyes of television critics (possibly they are movie critics?) hinders us from allowing TV to be itself. Of course this is done with references to the television viewers themselves, as if they, the viewers, prefer above all to see motion pictures and the theater on the television screen. Not likely! And we should give the television viewers enormous thanks for the fact that they (who have just broken out of their role as moviegoers) are already putting the television movie, television theater, and the television program proper alongside one another and are already in many cases selecting real television. The viewers themselves right now are more progressive than some of us, the workers in TV. It is the viewers who are forcing television to give more attention to televised forms of broadcasting.

It seems to me that we are just becoming aware of the social role of TV. What do we know? Television KVN's [expansion unknown] have generated many similar cases in actual life. The same thing has also happened with several other pure television programs.

And an ordinary, outwardly unremarkable documentary narrator on the television screen, with a certain mix of circumstances, immediately becomes a virtual "national hero."

These and many other social effects have not been studied much yet.

For example, here is a story about how railroad cars are not being delivered regularly to a certain elevator. The correspondent hopes that the criticism will be taken into account and that the elevator will begin to work in good rhythm. As a rule this is exactly what happens, because after the intervention of television it gets the "green light." Is this all? Is this the entire civil, social effect of TV? This is "shooting at sparrows with cannons," I might even say with laser cannons.

But who if not television can handle the organization of competition on, for example, the scale of a sector? No, this does not mean to broadcast the ceremony where challenge banners are awarded, but the actual organization of the process: careful, creative work on a daily basis. Or what about conducting an economic experiment on the scale of a large plant, or introducing a new form of labor organization? That is what I mean -- not a reflection, "our comment on events," but rather the actual organization, conduct and introduction of changes. These are proper challenges for TV. And they are artistic challenges. The essential thing here is precisely the process of intervention, getting to the bottom of things, and organizing an actual event. I do not mean a report "on the introduction of a certain progressive technique," but rather the introduction process itself.

I know that the first steps in this direction have already been taken and are being taken today. We can find examples of this in the work of Kazakh television with introduction of the brigade contract in Ekibastuz and other points of television intervention.

I want to be correctly understood. What I am talking about is not comprehending events that have already taken place in our life. I am talking about



organizing and at the same time relaying live phenomena and facts with parallel interpretation and investigation of them.

For example, take introduction of the brigade contract at a particular plant, beginning with the first steps in this introduction, with the origin of the idea itself. This entire process can and must become the story focus for a certain television project that develops parallel, simultaneously with development of the live fact itself. In this case the slogan "Be in step with life" becomes a concrete production method.

The line has been crossed here. Every fact on the path to introduction of the brigade contract to the moment of its completion becomes a fact of television art. On the other hand, broadcasting this fact on TV moves the live story ahead, in this way becoming an event of life itself.

Everything is possible here. There can be an unplanned finish, an open conflict, a critical, spontaneous series of events, immediacy and improvisation in reporting and fiery documentary television heroes -- everything is television to the highest degree. This would be a real television serial, true artistic television without any prefixing of "tele" to the other arts. But for now we look down on television and are able to make tele (films), tele (performances), tele (concerts), tele-this, and tele-that.

Or we think up events, for example, all kinds of games such as "KVN," "What? Where? When?," and "Well, Here Now, Boys!" After all, the descriptive dictionary says that a game is a repetition of life. So let's play, let's repeat life. This is also useful. But possibly it is now the time to move from repetitions to real business.

The muse of real television today is more optimistic than we, the TV workers are. She is more trusting and open to reality itself. Perhaps this is the mission of television? Until it is replaced by some new art we do not know today with a higher degree of authenticity and even greater potential for intervening and life itself and creating it.

#### Expanded Discussion Disputes Director's Position

Moscow SOVETSKAYA KUL'TURA in Russian 7 May 83 pp 4-5

[Article by B. Khessin, director of the Ekran Creative Association and Honored Artist of the RSFSR: "What Television Can Do"]

[Text] Some time ago director V. Voroshilov published an article entitled "Like a Transitory Vision" in SOVETSKAYA KUL'TURA (No 42, 1983). In the article he raised several issues concerning the nature of the television show and television art in particular. Some of the points in the article, which the author defines as a monologue, are interesting and do not arouse objection. But some are debatable, and this led me to suggest a dialogue in response to the monologue.

V. Voroshilov asserts that with the introduction of television "... the principal issue, the main criterion for perception of art changed. Let us recall comments by our acquaintances about a book they have read or a show or film they have seen. First of all they discuss the events, then the acting, the content and plot, and the character of the heroes. But today with television we sometimes hear, 'Things don't happen that way!' and 'They thought it all up; it is contrived!' ... We take in the television program and cannot help comparing it with the facts of our own everyday life."

The viewing audience is varied and diverse, and one can find in its perception of a television or any other show not only the most varied interests and inclinations, but even dissimilar evaluations. They depend on the characteristics of the individual viewer, esthetic experience and intellectual background, habits and capability of independent analysis, and sometimes adherence to established stereotypes.

When he asserts that the television show in a home setting changes the very criteria of perception of art, the author of the article sins against both the viewer and the show. The contact or "interpenetration" of real life and life on the screen, the everyday affairs surrounding the viewer and the artistic situation on the screen itself, does not really change anything in our attitude toward what is happening on the screen. Thus, a cup of tea in the hand of an announcer and exactly the same kind of cup in, for example, the hand of Oliver Twist, which by itself is neither a document nor an image, cannot, of course, be a test in it for the viewer or for TV.

It does not occur to us that the novel "War and Peace" loses its artistic impact because the telephone may ring or the teapot in the kitchen may begin whistling while we are reading the book. Then why does the author of the article put the concept of "television viewer" below all the categories of people who take in artistic or published works. At one time there was a common expression "Television is entering everyday life." The utilitarian view of the electronic miracle passed. Television is not everyday life. It is a part of our cultural life which is not able to overshadow the dinner table or a telephone conversation.

For a long time artists were afraid that everyday concerns and activities would distract the viewers and prevent them from watching the television program on a deep, emotional level. Now they are afraid that the documentary fact, existing alongside the artistic fact, will destroy the truth of art. It is strange that the director of the popular program "What? Where? When?" sees the main problem of the existence of television as an opposition between the documentary and artistic principles, which until now have co-existed peacefully on the television screen.

Furthermore, it is hardly proper to do as the author of the article does and mix fundamentally different things: relate what is seen on the screen to real facts and to comments such as "Things don't happen that way!" and "They thought it all up; it is contrived!" In the first case we are dealing with a proper reaction to a fact of art. But the second case usually shows a failure to understand the essence of art, which has never taken on the duty of reproducing

the pages of a book, on the painter's canvas, on the television screen, a poodle (to use Goethe's aphorism), the one with which we or our neighbor go walking. The inclination to such judgements, which we sometimes find in letters from viewers, is the result of complex processes in which both art with all its forms and genres and criticism over a prolonged time participate.

There is one more significant mistake in the quotation from the article, and it should be mentioned. V. Voroshilov joins together various types of broadcasts and films under the concept "television show," elevating it to the ranks of art in all cases. But one cannot fail to see the difference between the broadcast "Information Bureau" and the television spectacular "The Players"; this is not just a difference in content. And one cannot fail to see that the proximity of the different forms to one another does not at all lead to one destroying the other, and that "authenticity," understood as similarity between the fact of art and a real fact, has by no means become the "artistic problem of television." Indeed:

"To me the elevating falsehood is more dear  
Than a hundred base truths."

Neglecting the very fact of the existence of television acting and the fundamental difference between it and the documentary broadcast and the attempt to pass off the latter as the only form of television program consistent with the nature of television led the author to a whole series of mistaken views.

V. Voroshilov writes: "... all we have to do is ask whether it is possible to repeat this expression of the face, gesture, movement, episode or entire plot and it will immediately be clear whether we are making movies or television."

The author is 20 years late with this statement. Back then such comments could be found in almost every article about television. But in the years since then television has revealed specific characteristics and potential that even the most talented critics and theoreticians of the new muse could not anticipate.

We cannot disagree with V. Voroshilov when, resorting to poetic metaphor, he speaks of the magic ability of television to capture, like a transitory vision, the unique moments in our fast-moving life and to make viewers witnesses to unforgettable events. But to think, as the author of the article does, that true television is only reporting done directly from the site of the event or at least recorded on film can only be done by narrowing our point of view as a viewer and a professional, closing our eyes to what our colleagues create when they try to make creative use of all the rich potential of television.

Today not only the critic and theoretician, but even the viewer who has little experience with the specifics of television would understand that only the small screen can show such artistic films as "Seventeen Minutes in Spring" or "The Theater" based on S. Maugham, such spectacles as "Boris Godunov" and "Pages from Pechorin's Journal" by director A. Efros, "The Players" by R. Viktyuk, P. Reznikov's works in this genre, "A Dreary Story" by Chekhov and "Carpenters' Tales" from V. Belov, A. Belinskiy's ballet films "Galateya" and "Anyuta,"

the films "Fantasy" from Turgenev, "I Am with You Again" about Pushkin, "Life of Beethoven" and the concert films with S. Rikhter and Ye. Mravinskiy. They are possible on television because they fit its specific nature just as well as any television report.

If we think about it, ignoring composition as an expressive means in any art is an incidental appeal to reject deliberate fixation of real life on film. Composition is a powerful and inalienable means of expressing thought, the author's posture. As an artistic technique it helps to shape the image of the broadcast, including an information broadcast. It is no accident that in his own work V. Voroshilov himself uses composition extensively. That recording the unique, spontaneously developing and unpredictable events requires skill on the part of camera operators and directors is another matter.

V. Voroshilov refers to S. Eisenstein's words about television as an "artistic interpretation of the event at the unique moment of its occurrence." Such arguments by the author of the article cannot be included in the system of proof, especially when Eisenstein's thought was expressed four decades ago. At that time television was just taking its first steps, and they were very timid, uncertain ones. But even if we get past this, still we want to ask the author why his only complaint is that we focus our attention on the word "event" in the formula of the great master and forget about the words "at the unique moment?" Wouldn't there be equal reason to recall the phrase "artistic," which is also found in Eisenstein's statement?

V. Voroshilov talks about the uniqueness of a facial expression, a gesture, or a movement in a direct report or live filming. Uniqueness also exists in art. Indeed, it is one of its most important components, as we all realize. It would be more correct to say that a direct report has an unpredictable plot. But it is naive to say that this is the only source of television's special character and strength. It is a mistake to think that the "ideal television program should consist of ... moments that are unique and cannot be repeated." No performance is like another, earlier one. When it is being filmed the director chooses from several repetitions on film the one which is best for certain qualities -- naturalness in the actor's behavior, fresh intonations, and expressive movements. This is the case in any filming.

Television long ago exceeded the artificial limitations that had been anticipated for it. During its development, of course, some of its attractive qualities were forgotten or simply disappeared. The appearance of video recording, which made it possible to systematize television broadcasting and expanded its capabilities, displaced the spontaneity of content in many television broadcasts that was attractive to the viewers. While it received enormous advantages from video recording and the development of television cinematography and theater, TV also suffered some losses. But in general terms this was also the story with various other information and artistic means.

The silent motion picture achieved great expressiveness in the area of movements, but sound movies lost this quality quickly, and for a long time. We can regret that it happened this way just as we regret rain falling at the wrong time. But the point is that the advent of sound motion pictures was justified; it was forward movement. And there was no other path of development. Then with time we



saw the art of many directors and after their films it was simply not possible to regret the loss of, for example, the expressive movements of the silent film. The picture again demonstrated its expressive force, but in a new character.

V. Voroshilov asserts that it is "precisely the attitude toward reality, toward authenticity, toward truth that is unique in particular television artists." The attitude toward reality and sensitivity toward the truth are a natural and extremely important condition of creative activity and the spiritual existence of any artist, including one working in television, of course. TV was able to win the attention of millions precisely because it is inseparably related to realistic art and the principles of Marxist esthetics, because it receives and develops the art of expressing the truth of life.

Television as art continues to broaden its rich creative potential which is developing thanks to the appearance of new video technology. Therefore one should not talk about losing the "uniqueness" of the "live" moment. The losses come together with the gains, which more than make up for them. It is true that a heightened interest in the new technical capabilities of TV is causing us, on the pendulum principle, to begin to deviate in one direction, forgetting old, proven genres. Thus, with the appearance of video recording and electronic composition the direct broadcast can be undervalued, even though no other type of broadcasting can replace it. But time corrects us. We are remembering our old affections and relayed broadcasts, enriched with the experience of video composition and the creative advances of camera operators and directors, are returning to the ranks of our means of propaganda.

Today's television, not yesterday's television, is the unique art of the television performance, the television film (which still has to be developed freed of the bonds of cinematographic "traditions") carefully evaluated by various components, including composition, and programs about the great musicians who familiarize millions of people with the "highest muse," to whom Gogol gave the greatest compliment when he said: "If music leaves us, then what?"

Finally, with respect to speculation on the evolution of our perception and evaluation of the losses and gains, I want to recall that there are many viewers who see less and less difference between watching a soccer match or hockey game at 1900 or 2130, even though they are aware that in the second case they are usually watching a prerecorded report. Just so nobody tells them how it came out! In the summer of 1982 during the World Soccer Cup matches, who recalled that we were watching a recording of passions that had already been played out? We created the "effect of presence" and the "effect of immediacy" for ourselves, simply forgetting what all the critics and theoreticians once said in chorus! Real life discarded some of our speculations; we will not worry about that.

The feeling that a documentary broadcast has not been rehearsed, that it is genuine, is unquestionably valuable for television. This was true for yesterday's television, is true today, and will probably be true tomorrow. We do not like changes. If we are watching a documentary broadcast, we will not put up with any staging. When we prepare to watch a staged program, we do not worry about the documentary truth of the conception even if it is based on real events. We do not object to a fiction if it develops with the framework of true facts, if it is realistic. All we want is a good conception.

And it seems to me that we should not confuse the desirable quality of spontaneity with a random mistake by the announcer which can "startle all our senses." It is not "all our senses," probably, but rather sympathy for the announcer to whom the mistake is unquestionably upsetting.

V. Voroshilov is much closer to the truth when he talks about the importance to the viewer of the television commentator's personal, subjective attitude: this is true for any person in relation to the facts they are presenting. But the interpretation of this point and the conclusions drawn from it by V. Voroshilov appear to be mistaken. The author of the article writes as follows:

"A nuisance. But how all our senses started! How our attention sharpened. What kind of strange phenomenon is this? Aleksandr Bovin, the political commentator, sometimes uses phrases such as 'I think,' 'It seems to me,' and 'I am not completely sure of this,' which at first glance do not seem necessary. Everyone understands here, of course, that it is not just A. Bovin who 'thinks so,' he is not the only one to which 'it seems' that way. But we who are watching respond instantly to these simple words and are grateful to Bovin because he says them."

We do not think that Bovin is the only one who evaluates the development of the particular events even as he reports them. This does not prevent us from considering what he says to be his own personal point of view. Neither does it prevent us from considering the judgements in the statements by V. Zorin to be his personal evaluation. Our attitude arises from the degree of trust we have for the commentator's intellectual background and competence. It depends on whether we can see the process of generation of the thought or phrase and whether we trust his words and intonation. In a different mouth the very same "obligatory words" can arouse a sense of falsehood. Therefore, we are not grateful to Bovin because he, without wavering, uses these qualifying words; we are grateful because we can sense his personal point of view and moral right to have it in his statements.

Elaborating on the idea of the significance of the improvisation process in TV, V. Voroshilov writes that improvisation, the origin of a thought, intonation, gesture, action, or event is a desired quality, but "it is by no means essential in motion pictures and theater. But in TV improvisation, the spontaneity of what is occurring, is a structural quality, a fundamental feature without which television simply cannot, in my opinion, exist."

On television the viewer watches the most varied broadcasts: information, public affairs, dramatic, animated, documentary, and artistic films and performances, which often have the mark of true television -- these programs exist only on television and can only be seen on the small screen. And in these broadcasts improvisation exists in the most diverse forms.

There is a difference between spontaneity and improvisation and the sensation of spontaneity and improvisation.

The former is possible only in a direct report, and even there it is possible only if we disregard the fact that the director's selection from the visual series chosen by the camera operator occurs almost simultaneously with the event.

The latter, that is the sensation of improvisation and unpredictability, is present in all art and not just in motion pictures or television and creates the effect of immediacy by the visual character of what is taking place on the screen. And certainly, when reading a book and knowing that this is all the author's thought, that if what is occurring on the pages actually took place it was long ago, certainly when we know all this we still become excited, forget about everything except that the story that is unfolding in front of us, and are delighted by the very unpredictability of everything that will become known in a few pages. In this case we ourselves by our own will are creating all the effects of presence and immediacy, again confirming the prophetic words of Pushkin: "I pour out tears over imagined events."

V. Voroshilov's example of filming a record smelting event and other chronicle subjects only illustrates that in any case one must create the effect of genuineness. Those who work on the program learned long ago how to place cameras and conduct the filming, especially with television cameras, so that it does not influence a person's behavior and constrain him. This is in fact one of the facets of the director's and camera operator's skill or of what the author of the article calls the art of television. Without it even a direct report may seem rehearsed, a lifeless copy of a live phenomenon. But I would not like the effect of thought, of content, to be forgotten because of the effect of genuineness.

V. Voroshilov gives a detailed discussion of "so-called technical defects," elevating camera operator mistakes, including blurriness, lack of balance, and lack of composition to creative and human daring. A blurry frame is justified when it is a deliberate detail, evidence of the uniqueness of the moment or event. We are not annoyed, but rather excited when we see a blurred picture, out of focus, a falling frame and we know that the last meters of film were taken by a Swedish television journalist shot by a soldier of the Chilean junta. The journalist fell, struck by a bullet, but the camera continued to run. It is a different thing when the "justification" for technical defects is the supposedly creative jerking of the camera where all technical criteria of filming are disregarded. This is essentially what the author of the article is calling for, believing that if the viewer is wrapped up in the show, he will not notice the technical defect. Mail from the viewers testifies otherwise. We should also note that the art of television and professionalism, which V. Voroshilov so frequently addresses presupposes irreproachable quality, even under extreme conditions.

While giving due credit to the importance of operational filming of particular events, still the author of the article should not have bypassed the cyclical and serial programs and films which enjoy viewer sympathy and also require improvisation, authenticity, and significant thoughts and feelings in the people who take part in them. We can see instructive examples of this in the films and broadcasts with the revelations of I. Andronikov and S. Obrastsov, "The Film Panorama" with E. Ryazanov, the cheerful program "Around Laughter" conducted by A. Ivanov, and meetings of the Ostankino Concert Studio between viewers and such creative personalities as V. Katayev, G. Tovstonogov, S. Geychenko, S. Gerasimov, R. Rozhdestvenskiy, A. Chakovskiy, and F. Abramov.

Of course the formation of new broadcast genres, documentary or artistic, is a living, laborious process. Failures are possible here too. Television is less protected against them than any of the arts. The only important thing is that these failures not discourage scenario writers, directors, and camera operators from searching, creative risks, and artistic experiments.

The author of the article poses the question: how can we explain the paradoxical choice of the viewer who sometimes prefers a "documentary person to films and performances"?

In the first place there is no proof that viewers prefer documentary programs to artistic ones. It is risky to compare things that are not comparable, for the result may be, as Pushin observed, that "a good breakfast is better than bad weather." Both artistic and documentary broadcasts are elements of one system of ideological, moral, and esthetic indoctrination. This is one of the strong-points of television, that it uses various means to reach its vast audience.

In the second place, the television schedule is always organized so that the viewer is not only able to select, but also after watching a concert or film (or before them) can watch a short but informative broadcast of "The World Today" or an operational report from a shop at a plant or from the kolkhoz field.

In the third place, if we say that because of limited time the viewer must select some one thing from the schedule, we can also say with confidence that it certainly will not be a choice in principle between old arts on TV and "TV proper." In each particular case the choice does not depend on a kind of mystical attraction to some particular show, but rather on the same factors that determine our choice between a current newspaper, a detective magazine, a television broadcast or simply a conversation with a friend. And if the viewer did prefer, for example, to watch the broadcast "The World Today" or "International Panorama" this still does not mean that the esthetic methods of documentary programs outweighed the attractiveness of a performance or film in the viewer's eyes.

Interest in the events which are the subject of a documentary broadcast may in the particular case surpass all other considerations. This may also relate to the personality of the documentary announcer. But this is not some abstract personality of the "documentary announcer," but a specific individual, a person with a name, who arouses conscious interest in the viewer. It would be absurd to say that the viewer will prefer a boring announcer over even a boring performance, to say nothing about an interesting performance.

V. Voroshilov believes that the concept of the television viewer originated quite recently. "If it has originated at all," he adds. Supposedly in the early days of motion pictures the moviegoer "matured" in the same slow way. "The first movie theaters," he alleges, "were filled with theatergoers."

What can we answer to this?

Unquestionably there were regular theatergoers among the first moviegoers. Nonetheless, it is also true that there were among them even more people who



had never been in the theater, for the first motion pictures were attended by the broad masses, by a democratic audience, people who at that time were unfamiliar with the other arts, including the theater. The special character of this audience, very different from the theater audience, unquestionably affected the process of development of the cinematographer.

How can one say that the "television as such is still just in the formative process." Meanwhile we already have a second generation of people for whom the language of television, its techniques, means, genres, and degree of conventionality have become familiar and generally understood. The prominent sociologist and doctor of historical sciences L. Gordon, who is working on a study of the time budget of working people, notes as follows: "While for former generations television to some degree replaced other less accessible forms of familiarity with culture, for many people today television viewing has become a completely independent pastime."

The television audience was formed, like the film audience, from the first days of these independent channels of ideological and esthetic information. But this does not at all mean that the television viewer will hereafter remain an adherent of just one channel. No more than a person becomes a passenger only when he uses a particular type of transportation.

It would not have been necessary to talk about all this in such detail if a more important matter were not connected to it, the scale of esthetic values as it is pictured by director V. Voroshilov. He is convinced that the television viewer still prefers films and other performances to other television broadcasts because at bottom the television viewer is still a moviegoer and, so he believes, television itself is not following a policy that will promote change in this esthetic orientation. This is incorrect.

We can note on the basis of statistical data that a person preparing to go to the movies prefers an artistic film to all other motion picture genres. Of course there are certain exceptions. The box office shows this. Something similar happens with the television audience (we must note the constant interest in the program "Time," the broadcast "The World Today," and a few others), although the competition is often between artistic films and such cyclical broadcasts as "Movie Panorama," the light-hearted "Around Laughter," or "Travelers Club," if, of course they are really interesting. This is convincingly illustrated by various sociological studies that are made by the center of scientific programming of the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting as well as many, many of the 1 million viewer letters received each year by Central Television.

For television workers, to meet their own challenges and satisfy the needs of the audience means to create information, public affairs, and artistic broadcasts and documentary, popular science, and other films which are just as emotionally moving and artistically attractive as the artistic subject has long been for us.

Finally, the subject of the role of television not only as a propagandist, but also as an organizer of competition, useful economic experiments, and the like.

When you read about this you cannot help thinking that the program "What? Where? When?" fills almost the complete television outlook of its director. Whatever he thinks up is already being done. The discussions and broadcasts of political observers Yu. Letunov, V. Beketov, and L. Voznesenskiy and the regular programs "Lenin University of the Millions," "Rural Hour," "Honor in Labor," and "It Is Being Solved on the Spot" are concerned precisely with introduction, the introduction of progressive know-how and new forms of socialist competition, with analysis of economic experiments and with organizational activity in the spheres of national economy and public life.

V. I. Lenin stressed the importance of the newspaper not only as a propagandist but also as an organizer of the masses. The same thing can be said about television, in even greater degree considering its potential. But at the same time it is important to know the limits of one's functions, including those as organizer, and not to supplant the organizations and institutions who are expected to do this work. We can and should get relatively involved in organizing work, using the entire arsenal of means and capabilities, but it should always be our own work.

The social role of television and its social significance have been reflected with exhaustive completeness and precision in a number of party documents, including the resolutions of party congresses, and in the Constitution of the USSR.

Speaking in hypothetical form of that which already exists on the television screen (open conflict, a spontaneous series of events, improvised reporting, unprogrammed finishes, and documentary television heroes), the author of the article calls for the creation of "truly artistic television without prefixing 'tele' to the other arts. He is referring to programs which are very properly called television films, television concerts, television performances, and the like. It seems to me that it would be better not to deliver endless vows of love to the muse of television, but simply to give greater attention and respect to the work and know-how of one's comrades, to their searches and creative discoveries.

## NATIONAL

### THEATER REPERTOIRE CRITICIZED AS 'COLORLESS,' 'IDEOLOGICALLY IMMATURE'

Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian 19 May 83 p 1

#### [Editorial: "Theater Repertoire"]

[Text] The theater repertoire bill is a sort of calling card of a theater. The repertoire bill causes the first impressions about it, about its creative efforts. But behind the names of the plays there is something more important. They testify to the theater's civic position, its ideological and professional maturity.

Of course, a theater's repertoire is not constant and unchanging; it is accompanied by a dynamic process. Shows which are played out or unsuccessful retire from the stage, to be replaced by new ones. Nevertheless, when a collective is working with ideological clarity and purpose, its repertoire retains its individual characteristics which are distinctive to it alone and separate it from the others. We know dramatic theaters which have enjoyed the recognition of playgoers for more than a decade now--the Leningrad Bol'shoy Dramatic Theater imeni M. Gor'kiy, the Moscow Theater imeni V. Mayakovskiy, the Kuybyshev Theater imeni M. Gor'kiy, the Perm' Theater, the Krasnodar Theater imeni M. Gor'kiy, and several others which have been working successfully in recent years. The repertoire is a mirror of the ideological-artistic level of each of them.

Various theaters, naturally, put a repertoire together in various ways, but the first sign of the stability of their efforts is a balanced repertoire, where the versatility of creative interests does not look like omnivorousness, where the modern and the classical are combined in harmonious unity, and breadth of genre and theme does not lead to amorphousness in the collective's creative profile. The theater's struggle to strengthen the ideological influence on people's minds and hearts goes on chiefly through its repertoire.

Special importance in this regard pertains to works with modern themes. Recently there have been definite changes for the better in creative practice. This is evident, in particular, in the results of the 1979-1982 All-Union Festival of Drama and Theater Arts of the Peoples of the USSR, which was dedicated to the 60th anniversary of the USSR. While it was going on, many of our theaters gave performances which testified to the stage collectives' closer ties with life and with the practice of the building of

communism. The plays, which show the continuity of revolutionary and labor traditions in our country, reflect the characteristic traits of the Soviet way of life, and uphold communist ideals. Greater attention is being paid to developing the character the positive hero, which, as the CPSU Central Committee decree "On the Creative Ties Between Literary-Artistic Journals and the Practice of the Building of Communism" points out, is now one of the urgent problems of our art and literature.

At the same time, we must not shut our eyes to the fact that the repertoires of certain other theaters are swelling unconscionably, being clogged with morally and esthetically obsolete plays. The repertoire should have no place for works which are feeble, inexpressive, ideologically immature, or in which the problems of existence are exchanged for humdrum squabbling and the seamy side of everyday life. And it must be admitted that colorless, inexpressive performances sometimes occur even when the material is from the classics. Nevertheless, the leadership of some theaters, relying, apparently, on philistine tastes, considers it possible to keep any old thing in the repertoire, and party and soviet organs which are responsible for directing the creative process in the provinces are actually becoming reconciled with creative refuse.

Another no less important side of the matter is planning the showing of the performances themselves. Experience shows that it is still quite common to find the infamous practice of trying for "box office" appeal, when, in pursuit of financial indicators above everything else, frivolous plays are put on which are sometimes not characteristic for the theater itself. These, included in the repertoire "for variety," should occupy a suitably modest place--but this is not at all the case! It is these which become the leading choices to be "rolled out." For example, in the Shakhty Dramatic Theater imeni N. Pogodin last year, such leaders were "Burglary at Midnight" and "Natural Disaster," which made up almost a third (!) of the total number of performances. In the Gomel' Dramatic Theater, the record for the first quarter of this year belongs to a play of just such dubious merits--"How To Get a Husband Back."

It is high time to put a stop to this practice. The rural playgoer especially suffers from it. For him, unscrupulous operators stage nothing but superficial and mediocre fare. This behavior must not be tolerated!

The recent CPSU Central Committee decree "On the Work of Party Organizations of the Belorussian State Academic Theater imeni Yanka Kupala" stresses with particular emphasis the tasks of raising the quality of the repertoire of our theaters. The only correct way to resolve them is to create "new works, which reflect in a talented fashion and from party positions the important problems of development in Soviet society and the distinguishing features of the character of our contemporaries."

These words are the ideological compass for forming the theatrical repertoire.

12255  
CSO: 1800/1301



## NATIONAL

### STRICT CRITERION NEEDED TO EVALUATE YOUNG WRITER'S MERITS

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 14 May 83 p 1

[Editorial by N. Gorbachev, deputy editor of SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA, department of culture, literature, and art: "Young Writer"]

[Text] I will say immediately that this phrase seems to me somewhat contradictory. The concept "writer" is linked above all with the spiritual and civic maturity of the individual. The provisional nature of the definition of "young" is due to the fact that a gifted man may come out with his first book by his 20th birthday (though this happens quite rarely), or at 30, or 40, and a first book at an even older age is not unheard of. In short, our conversation is about breaking into literature, about debuts, about the start of a writing career.

Six years have already passed since the CPSU Central Committee decree concerning work with creative young people came out. More recently, the importance of this theme was emphasized in another party document—the CPSU Central Committee decree "On the Creative Ties Between Literary-Artistic Journals and the Practice of the Building of Communism," which indicates the necessity of devoting special attention to young literati.

"There is no more important task for the art of socialist realism than upholding the Soviet way of life, the standard of communist morality, and the beauty and greatness of our moral values, such as honest labor for the good of fellow men, internationalism, and faith in the historical rightness of our cause." In this connection, as the decree states, creative assignments and the preparing of responsible materials by young people in editing tasks can be serious schooling, both professional and for life, and can direct their talent in the correct direction.

The theme of labor has always been close to Soviet literature, the heroism of creating for the good of men. But the theme is dear to us not in and of itself; it does not exist in literature apart from the artistic resolution. Today as never before, it is closely linked with the theme of spirituality; modern heroic labor includes the idea of morality, multiplied by civic consciousness. To show it in the pages of a book, to portray the image of a man of such labor, is complicated. And I must say that, unfortunately, the work often fails to reflect all the diversity and depth of the people's labor in modern life.

A very important observation was made recently by the experienced writer Ernst Safonov, who, becoming acquainted with the manuscripts of participants in the Fifth Moscow Young Writers Conference, noted, along with the craftsmanship, the glaring absence, in the people they were writing about, of commitment to activity, to labor. And is it not by this relationship, to a significant degree, that we measure the moral maturity of the individual?

Also worthy of attention, in my view, is the observation by the poet Nikolay Starshinov, a member of the generation which was at the front and the leader of one of the seminars at the conference. He made this complaint: weren't there too many graduates of the literary institute present?--since, if they had spent six years studying there, then what was added by four more days of classes? Unquestionably, it would be of more use to attract listeners here whose main profession as yet is non-literary.

It is necessary to say that converting to creative work after the appearance of a first or second book is far from being always justified. It often happens that subsequent books do not jell, knowledge is insufficient, and skill also; the time of initial success, a temporary one, gives way to the unpleasing state of creative crisis.

I, like many writers, often have the chance to get acquainted with the first books of prose writers and poets. I never leave before looking at the biographical information, if the book has it. Who is he, this man who has brought his words into the national arena?

And here you often turn your attention to a fairly debatable issue: frequently the short biography rapturously cites such a long list of work specialties which the author, it says, has managed to acquire, that you wonder involuntarily--is this really a good thing? Yes, Gor'kiy's command to the world-be writer is well known: the need to know life, to put in a term of labor. But if a man has changed his job five or even 10 times during a few years, could he have seriously grasped even one job? Truly, there is something to think about here.

"Love is like a good song, but a song is not easy to write..." Do you remember this pithy line of verse? It is very complicated to put together genuine--that is, intelligent and talented--books, whether poetry or prose. In a significant portion of young writers, however, there is a desire to publish collections as quickly as possible, no matter whether it has turned out or not, whether it contains something new or repeats what is already known. Every book should be an event, a stage in attaining new heights, whether it is a question of skill or of discovering something new in life.

Of course, one author writes more, another less; this all depends on the individual artist. But this law should be axiomatic: only the best is submitted to the reader's judgment; literary refuse is not worthy of the pages of books.

In working with young people, an important role belongs to organizations of the Writers Union. Much has already been done to help the young talent bring

his works to the reader and find his own creative path. A number of publishing houses have organized special editorial desks responsible for working with beginning authors (Molodaya Gvardiya, Sovremennik, Detskaya Literatura, and several others). An all-union literary competition is being held for the best first book by a young author. Organizers of this competition, which carries the name of Maksim Gor'kiy, are the Komsomol, USSR Goskomizdat, and USSR Writers Union. The prize winners for last year were announced recently: winners' certificates were awarded to prose writers A. Buylov, I. Shipov, Ye. Bovkun, A. Dudarev; poets R. Vanagas, T. Rebrova, M. Andreyev; critics V. Dement'yev, V. Gorn; and others. In all, about 180 authors of first books took part in the competition. There are also many other important affairs and events in the work with young writers. For example, a seminar of young writers of peoples of the Far North was just held in Magadan. Seminars and conferences are regularly held by the board of the RSFSR Writers Union--an indispensable part of the persistent search for new talent.

It has also become a tradition to invite beginning authors to Moscow, where they report on the work they have done and receive creative assistance from their older comrades. The republic Writers Union has a council on working with young writers.

The great attention which M. Gor'kiy gave to the young is well known. Gor'kiy's traditions are especially dear to us, they are alive, they are still bearing fruit today. I recall the Seventh All-Union Young Writers Conference. Several hundred poets, prose writers, and critics taking their first steps in literature came to the capital. They gathered, like the participants in previous conferences, to learn and to hear the opinions of the masters--the leaders of the creative seminars. Among them were famous writers such as Georgiy Markov and Vasil'y Fedorov, Viktor Astaf'yev and Anatoliy Sofronov, Anatoliy Ivanov and Vasil' Bykov, Sergey Voronin and Yuriy Trifonov, and many, many others, whose appraisals and advice, beyond any doubt, will serve as a reliable guide to the students throughout their lives.

Today, several years after the Central Committee's decree, the question of working with young writers has not lost its importance, because on this work largely depends the future of our literature--a most important integral part of socialist culture. Attention to creative youth, skillful leadership, and constant concern for them from party and Komsomol organizations--this is the urgent demand of the times. They are acting correctly where they are organizing associations under the editorial desks of republic, kray, and oblast newspapers, and where they support the activity of literary associations in enterprises and large organizations, encouraging the printing of the best works in in-house and Komsomol publications, and issuing joint collections in local publishing houses. And it is always worthwhile to send young writers on creative assignment to the most important projects of the five-year plan, where they have the opportunity to study carefully for an extended period of time the life of labor collectives, often participating directly in their social and productive activities. In the future too this work should be carried on by party committees, together with writers' organizations, together with the creative intelligentsia of kray, oblast and republic.

The time flies swiftly. Next year will be the Eighth Young Writers Conference, at which the works of a new vanguard of writing authors will be discussed. And you may be certain that it will illuminate bright and promising talents, who in the future will gladden us in their works with their clear and joyful view of the world, fullness of feeling, and profound penetration into the character of modern man.

12255

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## NATIONAL

### CHILD ABANDONMENT HAS MANY CAUSES, PAPER FINDS

Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 23 Mar 83 p 14

[Article by N. Loginova, LG special correspondent, Novgorod Oblast:  
"Abandoned Child"]

[Text] A mother refuses a baby. Who is she? Why did she do it?--readers ask....

Instead of a villainous miscreant, there appeared a frightened girl....

The couple wanted to adopt Vitalik, but then changed their mind....

That morning that postman brought a newspaper to the hospital. Five minutes later, someone opened it and saw the photograph. And in a half hour the entire hospital was buzzing. A nice-looking woman in the photo was holding in her hands a porcelain vase. And beneath was the caption: "Good luck and best regards from the plant's checkers...." And her name was given--V. Yelisseyeva.

"Look, there's her mug," said nurse's aide Vera Fedorovna Grablina, "She goes on checking, while we rear her son...."

It is true. Sashenka Yelisseyev is now spending his second year in the children's ward of the rayon hospital because the mother refuses to take him home.

I understand how this photograph came to occupy that space. A correspondent was walking through the shops looking for the leading section. Sorter Yelisseyeva was dressed in a striped dress (would look good in a photo). She was working with precision and he snapped her picture for the rayon newspaper. The female workers in the shop, who knew about the boy, had no idea that the children's hospital would be in an uproar... And naturally, there was an uproar. A nasty letter from the medical personnel was sent to the plant. The plant did not reply. And how could it have answered?

The editors' mail frequently includes letters about such women. Sometimes for no special reason. Readers ask, who they are, why they abandon children, do they pay for the food? In addition, they usually suggest different kinds of

punishment depending on their temperament--from a special stamp on the passport to being displayed on television.

I also formerly used to think that these were a special kind of people. It never occurred to me that a mother was capable of abandoning a child and not taking him from the maternity home, running away through a window and leaving him on a bench at a terminal. Until I met in Ryazan an elderly woman--a lawyer from the city's department of public education. She was late in meeting me and explained that she had been trying the whole morning to persuade a young mother to take her baby from the maternity home. "Who is she, what is she like, what is the state of her health?" I asked with the eagerness of a hunter who had come upon a trail.

It was the usual story: a girl from the country trying to make out in the city. She went to a construction project and got a job and a place to stay at the hostel. Then she went out for a good time without her mother looking after her. She gave birth, and the head of the hostel, "an old fool," (as the lawyer put it) said that she would not be permitted to stay with a child. Now the young mother with tears in her eyes was ready to sign a letter of refusal, that is to leave the baby at the maternity home. The lawyer was trying to persuade her to return to her village: "Your mother has a vegetable patch, you'd have your own onions and potatoes, also milk fresh from the cow--and your son would grow up as though he were on yeast." She shakes her head: "I am ashamed." "Oh, girl," the lawyer said, "your village has seen a lot more than that. Just think, you've brought your child! There will be some talk--but they will get over it." The girl would not agree. Then the lawyer tried another tack. "OK," she said, "go to the hostel, and I'll tell the head a few things. You have a right to your bed and a baby carriage." No, the young mother does not want to take the child, she is afraid of recriminations. Then the lawyer raises her voice: "Remember, in five years you will start to dream about your son. Then try to run after him. You will wait for the aides from this maternity home and then beg: 'Aunty Pasha, tell me where they have taken the child.' I have had many such cases! They all keep saying the same thing, that I should be looking for it. But I can't--it's the secrecy of adoption. Strangers will be bringing up your child and you won't be found ready: 'Give him back to me. Things have worked out. I have gotten married (or I am not married). I have no other children, this child is the only light in my window.'"

This is what the elderly woman lawyer said, and instead of a villainous miscreant, I saw before me a frightened girl who had gotten into trouble. Subsequently I had the opportunity of speaking more than once to such girls, and the principal impression was one of unhappiness. Although, of course, there were also other types....

Yeliseyev was assiduously eating kasha. On finishing it, he put down the spoon and turned in the direction where the food was being doled out: what else would they give? The other children (there was a total of seven of them in the hospital) were already watching a children's program on television, but he spent a long time drinking tea and eating a cookie. "He is thorough," Nurse Lyuda Zhigalenko said, "and won't leave a crumb."

Nurse's aide Vera Fedorovna Grablina is carrying pots. Two-year old Vitalik Krutin runs up to her and takes one of the pots and walks together with her--he is helping. This Vitalik in general likes to work. He may be carrying a blanket or dragging a mop. Recently, he was almost adopted. A married couple was going to work abroad and wanted to bring back from there "their own" child (many do this--for the "sake of public opinion"). They came and looked at him a long time--he is such a happy and practical boy. Then the man said: "For some reason his head is not very round." Vera Fedorovna gestured with her hands: "He will outgrow it! We have not had any breast-fed children. They all fall asleep on their sides, and the ears get flattened." But the couple changed their mind. "Well, Vitalya, you would now be taking walks abroad with your mother and father," she sighed, putting on him a coat with shoulder straps ("In this case, a mother was lying with her child and crying over Vitaliy, and gave this attire as a present").

Sasha Semenov is called here the "director": he has such an important-looking walk. His mother went North to have a good time. She left three sons in the hospital on the basis of a false emergency call (all three ostensibly had a stomach ache) and left without a trace. A bit later, her husband came for the children. He took two, but did not want Sasha. "He is not mine," he said.

Lyuda Zhigalenko lifts fat Sashka with difficulty: "So, director, he had you figured out? Well, you are still a good boy, right? Sashka looks at her, placing a cookie against his cheek.

Suddenly it looked as if the wind had blown all the children away. The head of the unit, Tatyana Ivanovna, has arrived. "Mama, mama," the two-year olds cry. She herself still looks like a girl. She kisses all of them in turn and picks up Yeliseyev in her arms. Then the most lively child, Yulya Grigoreva, takes her stethoscope and attaches it to her ears. All the children immediately lift up their shirts and line up next to her--to be treated. "Our" children always play in the hospital, the workers of the children's home say.

Only Yulka--her last name is Nikolayeva--is running around and getting in the way. And the Andreyev brother and sister find themselves stuck in the hospital. In the case of these three, the mothers have been deprived of parental rights because of their "life-style." Nikolayeva recently came under the weather, demanding her daughter. And the man living with her also appeared, threatening the personnel. "If only these children could be sent as far away as possible," the medical personnel say.

In general, no one is supposed to live in a hospital, but there are no places for the children in the oblast's homes. The result is that these healthy children for months run around in the corridors and play with the physicians. They are well fed, dressed and washed. But there are no educators on the staff, and the children develop slowly. They should be read to, played with and talked to. But the medical personnel have no time for that. The person in charge kisses them, the nurses kindly caress them at odd moments, during breaks. Only nurse's aide Grablina, "Grandma Vera," as she is called by the

children, after finishing cleaning the wards and corridors, she sings "Ladushki" for a little while with them. I saw this concert: with what eagerness, the two-year olds dance around to her clapping. They simply do not have enough of this simple game played by a mother. The older children here are particularly out of place: one is old four years old, the other--six. It is time for them to be in a children's home, behind a small desk, taking music lessons. "They will have to be in school soon," says Lyuda.

Tomorrow they will tell me at the oblast department of education: "Ah, you are caught up with these children. We shall shortly transfer them to a children's home."

Today I am awaiting an inspector for affairs of minors from the rayon militia: we shall go in search of their frivolous mothers so as to have a talk with them.

"Are you going to look at the children?" Lyuda Zhigalenko asks the inspector when he arrives.

"No," she quickly says to her, "I don't want to get upset."

Well, one can understand her. She is going easy on her nerves. Yelisseyev just happens to be in Lyuda's arms--he is like a baton, being transferred from hand to hand to whoever may be free. How many physicians have examined him! And no one has found any organic defects in his bones or joints. They say he simply lacks the incentive to walk. The diagnosis they gave was a sad one: "hospitalization syndrome." Nurse's aide Vera Fedorovna then got angry and began to lead him by holding his hands. Or she would place a bench in the middle of the corridor, sit down on its edge and then call out: "Come to me." He, holding on to the bench, barely moves his legs. Makes his way slowly. And then the rayon newspaper came out with the photograph. "Look, there's her mug," says the nurse's aide, "my mother had a lot of mouths to feed during the war and in the area we all ate burdock because of hunger. Our mother did not abandon us. And I brought up my own three sons. Now I play 'Ladushki' for strangers' children, while their mothers are out on the town. One of them passing by the hospital no doubt would be laughing at me. In my time, it would have been unthinkable not to bring up one's child! It's just shameful."

...We are driving in an ambulance in search of the mothers. In Bronnitsa Village the local feldsher, Kladiya Matveyevna Fomina, joins us. She knows here every house. She wades through the mud with her rubber boots.

"Where's your daughter?" she asks Krutkin, a tall and strong old man, with boots and a hat on, who greeted us at the doorway.

"The devil knows," Krutkin replies. "I recently saw her in Novgorod drinking beer in some booth with others of her ilk. Did you get Vitalik adopted? No? Too bad."

"How did you let your only daughter get that way?" the inspector asks.



"I taught her," Krutkin answers, folding his hand into a fist.

"Perhaps you would take the boy yourself? You have a house, a vegetable garden and a sister living nearby. Perhaps your daughter will return," the inspector importunes again.

"No," the old man answers calmly but decisively, "we don't need a kid around!"

In the course of the conversation, he repeated these words several times, his metal teeth glistening. We left the house, but the sentence he uttered kept sounding in pursuit of us: "we don't need a kid around."

...We drove next looking for Tanya Grigoryev nicknamed Fantomas. We found her in Bory Village and tried to persuade her to take her daughter out of the hospital. I told her how her Yulka today "treated" the children with the stethoscope, how she was a lively and determined (incidentally, the girl is only two years old but already has a character set for acquiring anything that she lays her eyes on, starting with toys and presents of candy. Grandma Vera loves her for this: "She is able to stick up for herself even though she is an orphan with a living mother").

Tanya listens to us indifferently. The inspector tries to persuade her to at least submit a letter of refusal "and then we shall draw up a statement that the child has been abandoned." "Don't try to scare me," Tanya says, "I know my rights." Looking to the side, she won't say another word. We accomplished nothing and left. It is still necessary to draw up the statement.

People frequently write to the editors that maintenance money should be recovered from such mothers. Tanya Grigoryeva belongs among them. She does not work anywhere and roams around with strangers. Her own home in the village remains vacant. She does not want to live there with her daughter. She would feel lonely and bored. In a year or two, she might present the state with another daughter. But what does one do with her? Exhibit her on television as some of the more intolerant readers propose? She does not care. And she is not going to pay for maintenance, period.

Yeliseyeva is a case of another kind. We had a talk with her in the office of the plant's party committee in the presence of management. We tried to shame her and promised to take her off the waiting list for an apartment if she would not take Sashenka and so forth. As they say, at least there is some control over her. We succeeded in getting some coherent answers to our (and readers') questions. In the two years, why did she not even once visit her son at the hospital? "I was ashamed." Why does she not take him home? "There isn't enough room." Here the women started to give her examples from their own past, and she contributed one thing: "When they give me an apartment, I shall then take back my child." What is behind all this? I ask readers to consider the noncorrespondence of real life to dreams. In this woman, there were formed her own notions as to how to live. To have a house, a husband, children, work. But she and her husband were shortly divorced, and she was left with a daughter to take care of, one who is now going to school. She does not have her own home and lives with her mother and two brothers. Then Sashenka came into the world. Where to take him? The boy was, as it were,

"superfluous," he would interfere with the attainment of her nonsubsiding hopes of somehow establishing a family and marrying again.... This is how I deciphered her reticent answers (she was sitting with her head bent over the table, speaking in the direction of her skirt; she was ashamed, but saw no solution). Her mother and brothers were building a new house, but she did not particularly want to live with them.

The talk ended with her promising to take the child either into the new house or into an apartment. On the road back, we all remained silent thinking of the same thing. She was no longer a mother to Sashenka. She had already wrenched him out of her heart. She would continue seeing in him the cause of her unsuccessful woman's lot (I do not put a cross on this, for when it comes to people things can happen differently; she may possibly yet have a family, but as of now with a cast down voice she believes that no one would take her with two children...).

Our car made its way along country roads for quite a while longer. The other mothers were "on the run" so that even their relatives did not have their addresses. There was not much of a chance that we would have seen or heard anything new.

No, we shall not be exhibiting them on the television. Nor can we envy their lives--"she gave up her child and is now living it up!" Their life is not that happy: cast off children are a stone on one's soul. It would be better if we took a look at the children. Any chance of them not being fed collectively? One thing more--it seems to me that there are many people who dream of being needed by someone. Their arms and their heads are free to give some of their strength to a person who finds himself weak, especially a child. But unnecessary barriers exist between these people and abandoned children. First of all, there is the red tape. Is the woman by herself? They do not give a child in such cases ("the family will be incomplete"). How about people of elderly age? They also will not be given them. Do they have children of their own? They are also turned down. And so forth and so on.

How many letters do editors receive from such people! They tell me in Novosibirsk: "There are many good children and there are no waiting lines." In the northern regions, I have seen orphans in children's homes who are ready to acquire a father and a mother without a waiting line.... Why does not someone collect information concerning them at a single center and coordinate "demand" and "supply"? This constitutes an obvious gap within the systems of the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Health.

When you bring up the question, the answer is pondered: "One would first have to see what kind of children they are, such as healthy or not...." Well then, look! Effectively, efficiently, with interest. With automated control systems and electronic computers, why not start a central file? Every day spent by an abandoned child in an unsuitable institution (hospital, reception center) exacts a costly toll on his soul. We cannot go for years shuffling papers from table to table.... The 20th century is coming to an end.

As for getting maintenance from incompetent mothers (for some reason or other, this concerns readers the most: do they pay or don't they, that is, have they at least been punished somehow or are they on the loose), lawyer A.M. Nepochayeva has correctly stated at our paper at a round table: these kopecks in essence are of no interest to anyone. It is troublesome for a district or court officer to chase after such a woman who spends her time drinking beer "in a booth," to force her to get a job in order to collect maintenance for no place in particular. Turn this money directly to a children's institution where the child is being brought up. Then these "kopecks for the state are turned into rubles and will comprise a significant portion of the income of the children's home. And then it will not let go of its own and "reach" the mother even if she be at the ends of the earth and at the same time search out the father. And the district officer will know why he is chasing after the person: somewhere the children are sitting, waiting to be transferred, and everything is understandable.

... I was at the hospital near Novgorod last fall, and now it is spring. I hope that the children have already been fixed up in children's institutions. And I also do not think that this is their final address. Someone will take slow-walking Sashka the director with his eternal cookie against the cheek. Someone will lead away by the hand Vitalik Krutkin--a practical boy, a worker, who will be a helper in the home of his new parents. Yulya, who "will be able to stand up for herself," will be someone's joy. And as for Sashenka Yeliseyev, it hurts inside. He needs patient hands, a ready shoulder so that he could rest against it and at last find an "incentive" for life, stand on his own legs, while perhaps still holding someone's hand. And for the time being, we put our hopes on Grandma Vera, on her heart. She brought up here own three children and now she is being paid to wash daily three hundred meters of floors.... She has enough concerns of her own.

## REGIONAL

### AZERBAIJAN PAPER PUBLISHES PLENUM PREPARATIONS

#### Resolution on Upcoming Plenum

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 6 May 83 p 1

[Article under rubric "At the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan": "The Next Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan"]

[Text] The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan [AzCP] has noted that the outstripping development of the fuel and energy complex is one of the most important program tasks that have been posed by the party at the present-day stage. The petroleum and gas extracting industry of Azerbaijan occupies a leading place in the republic's economy and has at its disposal large potential opportunities for increasing the volumes of petroleum and gas production. The results of geophysical, geological-exploration and prospecting operations attest to the fact that the mineral wealth of the republic includes considerable reserves of hydrocarbon raw materials.

The party, economic, and Soviet agencies are carrying out a definite amount of work to improve the situation in the republic's petroleum and gas industry. During recent years major capital investments have been invested in their development and a number of promising deposits of petroleum and gas have been discovered. As a result there has been a slight reduction in the rates of decrease in the level of petroleum extraction, an increase of almost 2.5 times in the gas production, and a considerable increase in the volumes of drilling operations. In the first quarter of the current year the republic's petroleum workers, for the first time in recent years, fulfilled the plans for production of petroleum and turnover of petroleum for refining.

At the same time the existing reserves are being used at an extremely insufficient rate. The Azneft' and Kasporneftegazprom Associations and many petroleum and gas extracting and drilling administrations and drilling administrations, for a number of years, have been regularly disrupting the plans for production of petroleum and the drilling of wells.

Proceeding from the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the November 1982 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, and the instructions of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, on questions of the



further development of the country's fuel and energy complex, the AzCP Central Committee deems it necessary to carry out a series of political-organizational and economic measures that are aimed at assuring, within the next few years, a fundamental turning point in the work of the petroleum and gas extracting industry, the assuring of the efficient operation of every enterprise in the branch, the unconditional fulfillment of the plans and socialist pledges, and the taking of all steps to building up the volumes of petroleum production in the republic.

The AzCP Central Committee has decreed: to conduct, in the second quarter of 1983, a plenum of the AzCP Central Committee, and to introduce for discussion at that plenum the question "The Tasks of the Party, Soviet, and Economic Agencies in the Further Development of the Petroleum and Gas Extracting Industry, and in Increasing the Production of Petroleum and Gas in the Republic in the Light of the Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the 30th AzCP Congress, and the November 1982 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee."

Gosplan, the Azneft' and Kasporneftegazprom Associations, the branch scientific-research and planning and designing institutes, the other ministries, departments, enterprises, and organizations linked with the work of the petroleum and gas extracting industry in the republic, and the party's city and rayon committees have been given the assignment, within one month, to consider, in the light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 30th AzCP Congress, and the November 1982 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the principles and conclusions contained in the statements made by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, and the state of affairs in the area of petroleum and gas extraction and drilling in all the petroleum and gas extracting and drilling administrations, and to work out specific measures to develop the branch for the 11th Five-Year Plan and during the period until 1990. The attention is to be concentrated on the following questions:

-- in the area of geological prospecting operations: the expansion of exploration and prospecting drilling; the acceleration of the location and preparation of structures on promising petroleum and gas-bearing areas of the sea and land; the increase in the effectiveness of geological research; the guaranteeing of the increase in the industrial reserves of petroleum and gas;

-- in the area of the development of petroleum and gas deposits: the improvement of the technological schemes and systems of development; the guaranteeing of the broad application of progressive methods of petroleum extraction for the maximum production of the petroleum from the reserves being exploited; and the intensification of operations to renew and increase the operational fund of all wells;

-- in the area of drilling: the increase in the volumes of operational and prospecting drilling; the increase in the drilling speeds; the improvement of the other technical-economic indicators; the reduction in the accident rate; the improvement of the technological schemes in drilling operations, especially during the drilling of deep wells; the improvement of engineering work on the

existing fund of wells; the increase in the effectiveness and quality of the capital and underground repair of wells; the complete manning of the repair brigades with skilled specialists; the equipping of them with modern equipment and tools; the mechanization of labor-intensive operations;

-- in the area of capital construction: the further increase in the quality of construction operations; the reduction of the periods of time required for the construction of oilfield structures; the acceleration of the improvement of services at deposits; the prompt activation of production capacities;

-- the reinforcement of the material-technical base of the branch; the resolution of questions linked with the providing of the petroleum workers with new types of oilfield and drilling equipment, tools, and various materials;

-- the improvement of the work of selecting, placing, and indoctrination of personnel; the training and assignment of them in production; the creation of the conditions for improving their occupational skills and the on-the-job proficiency of the workers and the engineer-technical personnel; the reinforcement of labor and production discipline; the broad introduction of the brigade contract and other progressive forms and methods of organization of labor;

-- the improvement of the production and cultural-everyday conditions of the petroleum workers; the increase in the volume of construction of housing and structures intended for social purposes;

-- the increase in the effectiveness of the work of the institutes of the AzSSR Academy of Sciences, the branch scientific-research and planning and designing organizations in the resolution of the branch's vitally important problems; the rendering of practical assistance to petroleum workers in locating reserves for increasing the production of petroleum in the republic;

-- the improvement of the party-organizational and ideological work at all levels, from the primary link to the party's rayon committee.

The party, Soviet, trade-union, and Komsomol organizations in the petroleum and gas extracting rayons must extend the organizing and party-political work to prepare for the plenum of the AzCP Central Committee in the brigades and sectors for the extraction of petroleum and gas -- the work of drilling, assaying, and underground and capital repair of the wells; in the petroleum and gas extracting and drilling administrations, the construction and transportation enterprises, and other structural subdivisions in the branch;

-- for the preparation of the plenum, the involvement of a broad number of workers in the petroleum and gas extracting industry and the related branches, party and Soviet workers, scientists, specialists, and labor veterans;

-- to guarantee the discussion of the vitally important problems of the further development of the petroleum and gas extracting industry, the increasing of the effectiveness and quality of the work in petroleum and gas extraction and in drilling, the ways and means to overcome the existing shortcomings on the pages of the press, in TV broadcasts, and radio broadcasts, in the labor collectives and the scientific institutions of the branch.

It has been suggested to the editorial offices of the republic's newspapers, and the State Committee on Television and Radio Broadcasting, that they open up, on the pages of newspapers and in radio and TV broadcasts, a new rubric -- "Going Forward to the Plenum of the AzCP Central Committee" -- which would regularly throw light upon the rate of preparation for the plenum, more deeply reveal the work experience of the advanced brigades, shops, and enterprises that have achieved high production indicators and successes in the socialist competition, and organize discussions and broad consideration of the important problems affecting the development of the branch.

The responses and recommendations of the party organizations, labor collectives, specialists, and scientists, and all the workers in the republic's petroleum and gas industry are to be sent to the AzCP Central Committee for study, generalization, and use when preparing the plenum materials.

The AzCP Central Committee expressed its assurance that the party, Soviet, trade-union, and Komsomol organizations, the economic agencies, specialists, and scientists, and all the workers in the branch will take an active, self-interested part in the preparation for the plenum and will express their views, which are aimed at the fundamental improvement of the state of affairs in the petroleum and gas extracting industry, at increasing the effectiveness and quality of the operations; and at increasing the production of petroleum in the republic.

#### New Rubric on Upcoming Plenum Started

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 7 May 83 p 1

[Item under rubric "We Start a New Rubric": "Going Forward to the Plenum of the AzCP Central Committee"]

[Text] Yesterday the republic's press published the decree of the AzCP Central Committee concerning the conducting, during the second quarter of 1983, of a plenum of the AzCP Central Committee. The question to be introduced for discussion at the plenum is "The Tasks of the Party, Soviet, and Economic Agencies in the Further Development of the Petroleum and Gas Extracting Industry, and in Increasing the Production of Petroleum and Gas in the Republic in the Light of the Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the 30th AzCP Congress, and the November 1982 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee."

The plenum of the Central Committee will be preceded by a large amount of preparatory work, in which all the organizations that are linked with the operation of the petroleum and gas extracting industry will take part.

In conformity with the decree of the party's Central Committee, the newspaper BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY is today starting on its pages the rubric "Going Forward to the Plenum of the AzCP Central Committee," under which materials that throw light upon the course of preparation for the plenum will be printed regularly.

The decree of the AzCP Central Committee clearly outlines an entire series of problems to which the attention of the republic's party organization has been

currently affixed and which it is especially necessary to discuss thoroughly. They include the state of geological-prospecting operations; the improvement of the technological schemes and the use of progressive methods for the extraction of petroleum and gas; the increase of the volumes and the ways to improve the entire matter of drilling operations; the improvement of the work on the existing fund of wells; the improvement of capital construction; the improvement of the services provided to the petroleum and gas deposits; and a number of others. It is extremely important to consider the questions of improving the job of selecting, placing, and indoctrinating the person, and assigning them in production, and the raising of the level of the cultural and everyday services provided to the petroleum workers.

The editorial office invites its readers to take the most active part in this large and very important job. The petroleum industry of Azerbaijan is the glory and pride of the republic. Its successes excite every worker, and everyone can become a participant in the businesslike discussion before the Central Committee's plenum.

We await your articles, materials, and letters discussing the experience and achievements of the advanced collectives, the best people in the petroleum industry, and raising the questions which must be resolved, offering specific recommendations that are aimed at the fundamental improvement of the state of affairs in this branch of industry.

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## REGIONAL

RASHIDOV, RANKING MILITARY ON RUSSIAN TRAINING FOR DRAFT-AGE UZBEKS

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 21 May 83 p 1

[Article: "The Language of Our Unity and Cooperation"]

[Text] The republic scientific-practical conference on "Improving Russian Language Training in Republic Educational Institutions and Improving This Work With Youth Subject To Call-Up Into the Soviet Army" began yesterday in Samarkand.

Participants in the conference include party obkom first secretaries and obkom secretaries in charge of ideological issues, leaders of republic and oblast educational organs, higher and intermediate specialized education and professional and technical education, generals and officers of the Turkestan Military District Headquarters, Russian language instructors of schools, VUZes and professional-technical schools, representatives of trade union and komsomol organs, and mass media employees.

Sh. R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Central Committee, Communist Party of Uzbekistan opened the conference with an introductory speech.

He stated that our multinational Homeland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, has entered its seventh decade. The country's daily life is filled with intense creative work. This is work to fulfill the grand outlines of the 26th CPSU Congress and the decisions of the May and November 1982 CPSU Central Committee plenums.

Very soon communists and all the country's workers will mark the historical date signifying the birth of bolshevism -- the 80th Anniversary of the 2d Russian Social Democratic Workers Party. History has indisputably proven the force of the ideas, theories, policy and practice of bolshevism and Leninism. It has convincingly confirmed the depth and scientific nature of Lenin's prognoses, including the prognosis about the role which the Russian language will play in solving all the tasks of social and national renewal.

CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Comrade Yu. V. Andropov again confirmed its importance in his report, "Sixty Years of the USSR." He stated that "The Russian language, which naturally enters the lives of millions of people of all nationalities, is a factor of exceptional importance in the economic, political and cultural life of the country, in drawing together all

its nations and peoples, and in their becoming familiar with the riches of world civilization."

Over six decades, the equivalent of centuries, mankind was convinced with its own eyes of the fruitfulness of the principles of equality of peoples and fraternal mutual assistance. And we see the triumph of the party's Leninist national policy in the fact that historically unprecedented social and cultural transformations have taken place in all the country's republics.

Closer and more able uniting of the efforts of the country's various regions and republics, more intelligent use of the natural and labor resources and climatic features of each republic, and effective inclusion of this potential in the all-union potential, bring maximum benefit to each region and to the entire state.

In this connection the task is set forth for even further improving the disposition of productive forces, and for regional specialization and cooperation. More thorough and consistent specialization of agriculture on the scale of the entire country is required, in order that each republic can most effectively contribute to fulfilling the USSR Food Program.

As the party indicates, all of this develops contacts between people and has great economic, social and psychological importance. Today, as never before, further improvement of knowledge of Russian language is urgently required.

There is not a single aspect of the economic, social and cultural life of our peoples which is not in one way or another linked with the Russian language. It is the common medium for coordinating the creative efforts of all the Soviet people, the language of our labor collective, and the language of all our gigantic new construction projects -- BAM, KamAZ, conquest of the Non-Chernozem, and development of the energy and raw materials resources of Siberia. It opens the door to the achievements of world science and technology. Up to a third of all the books in the world, and more than a third of the publications in various branches of science and technology are published in Russian. It is a mighty weapon in the formation of a Marxist-Leninist world outlook and the consciousness of a patriot and internationalist, and for expanding the views and enriching the spiritual world of Soviet man.

Affirming in the consciousness of the workers, in the first place the younger generation, the ideas of Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism, pride in the land of the soviets, in our Fatherland, and readiness to defend the gains of socialism, has been and remains one of the most important tasks of the party.

Russian is the common language of the Soviet Army, the means of association of our multinational soldiers, of their mastery of powerful equipment and complex military art, of the army's cohesion, and of strengthening its combat might and moral-political unity and strength. The better the youth of various nationalities master Russian, the greater contribution they can make to strengthening the economy and increasing the defense capability of our Homeland.

The school has a special role in this. It not only prepares educated people, which is obviously of critical importance in an era of scientific-technical revolution, with its increased requirements for the level of knowledge of young men and women entering life. Another extremely important matter is resolved: into adult life from school must come ideologically and politically mature people, possessing a sum of qualities, and deserving the high rank of a Soviet man -- builder of communism.

Today's task is to improve the quality of this work; to achieve not only the further spread of Russian in breadth, but mainly its study in greater depth, in order that our young people master to perfection all the riches of the Russian language, and that studying it tirelessly becomes a conviction, an inner requirement for each person.

Sh. R. Rasnidov emphasized that it is namely on this basis that we must improve the training of specialists and workers who will be working in various sectors of communist construction, and educate them as patriots of the socialist Fatherland. It is also necessary to sharply improve initial military training in general educational schools and professional and technical schools, and purposefully prepare young people for service in the Soviet Army.

A. U. Salimov, secretary of the Central Committee, Communist Party of Uzbekistan, presented a report at the conference entitled: "The Russian Language -- Mighty Means of Strengthening the Unity of Soviet Society and Educating the New Man." Gen Army Yu. P. Maksimov, commander of the Red Banner Turkestan Military District presented a report entitled: "Teaching Russian To Pre-Induction Age Youth -- An Important Part of Their Preparation For Service in the Soviet Army."

The reports and also the speeches of R. S. Ashuraliyev, first secretary of the Samarkand Party Obkom; S. Sh. Shermukhamedov, Uzbek SSR minister of education; A. K. Karimov, first secretary of the Surkhan-Darya Party Obkom; S. P. Pulatov, republic minister of higher and intermediate specialized education; S. M. Mamarasulov, first secretary of the Andizhan Party Obkom; P. K. Kayumov, chairman of the Uzbek SSR State Committee of the Council of Ministers for Professional and Technical Education; B. A. Allamuradov, first secretary of the Uzbekistan Komsomol Central Committee; Lt Gen B. P. Utkin, deputy chief of the Main Political Administration of the Soviet Army and Navy; and Gen Army N. G. Lyashchenko all noted that the main substance of the activities of the party and people under contemporary conditions is to perfect the developed socialist society. This assumes a further increase in the productive forces of the country, and development and strengthening of collective social relations, the Soviet State system and democracy, socialist consciousness, science, culture and education. The 26th CPSU Congress defined the long-range strategy and tactics of the party for the 11th Five-Year Plan and the 1980's as a whole. The ways of solving urgent problems were indicated in the documents of the November 1982 CPSU Central Committee plenum, and in the speeches of CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Yu. V. Andropov.

Communists and workers of Uzbekistan, as well as all soviet people, fervently indorse and unanimously support the domestic and foreign policy of the

Communist Party. They are filled with resolve to multiply in the future as well their contribution to increasing the economic and defense might of their beloved Fatherland, and to the great cause of building communism. All the workers of the republic, specialists and scientists, cultural workers and educators, and workers in the service sector give all their energy and enthusiasm to the work and concerns of the five-year plan. Today's successes in economic and cultural construction bear witness to the fact that Uzbekistan not only is achieving the goals outlined in the five-year plan, but is exceeding them.

The speakers emphasized that at all stages in the establishment and development of soviet society and forming the new man -- the builder of communism -- the party has constantly and consistently implemented the Leninist principles of socialist internationalism.

The tremendous pull toward studying the Russian language which exists among all nations and nationalities of our country is convincing testimony to the love and respect felt toward the Russian people.

The speakers stated that educating the workers in the spirit of life-giving Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism, the spirit of mutual respect and friendship of all the nations and nationalities of the country, of love toward their great Soviet Homeland and solidarity with the workers of foreign countries, must be a subject of our special concern.

All party, soviet, trade union and komsomol organizations, and our Armed Forces, which have always been a good school of internationalism, are called upon to resolve this task. It must be an article of daily concern to all educational institutions.

The conference participants noted that we have a most rich arsenal of tested means of ideological and political-educational work. Among them a special, extremely noble role belongs to the Russian language -- the language of a great people, a great culture, and advanced social thought. It is the language of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the establishment and strengthening of Soviet authority over one-sixth of the world's surface. The orders and commands which called all the peoples of our Fatherland to their immortal feat in the battle with fascism were heard in Russian. It is the language of the great victory which saved mankind from enslavement and destruction, and led to the creation of a mighty community of socialist states.

At present, the Russian language has become one of the powerful forces which binds the unity of a historically unique community of people -- the Soviet People. Russian language has decisive importance in forming a Marxist-Leninist world outlook and in the ideological-political education of the workers. The immortal teaching of Lenin was developed in this language. It is the language of our party congresses, the decisions of which mark the further creative development of Marxism-Leninism and its embodiment in practical, creative affairs.



The benefits of the great Marxist-Leninist teachings, and the wise Leninist policy of the party are clearly visible in the example of Soviet Uzbekistan. The presentations of the conference participants demonstrated with specific facts the leading successes in social-political, economic and cultural construction which the republics workers, in a single family of fraternal peoples, have achieved in a short historical period. It was emphasized that achieving these successes and coordinating the creative efforts of our peoples became possible namely owing to the Russian language.

The role and importance of the Russian language is growing immeasurably in connection with the task set by the party of expanding and improving the training of highly qualified cadres of workers from among all nations and nationalities living in the republic, especially the native nationality. This is an important economic and social-political task. It is also completely obvious that the widespread participation of all republics, including Uzbekistan, in assimilating the riches of Siberia and the Far East, building the Baykal-Amur Magistral, and transforming the Non-Chernozem require that every worker know the Russian language fluently.

The speakers emphasized that the interests of protecting our socialist Homeland and further strengthening its defensive might demand this.

Our state provides its army with the most modern weapons and military equipment. Soviet soldiers have the task of expertly mastering the weapons with which their country entrusts them, and being able to fully use their combat capabilities. Knowledge of Russian, its mastery during school years, is an extremely important factor in training young people for successful service in the Soviet Armed Forces.

The Soviet Army is for all youth a marvelous school for teaching citizenship and courage, patriotism and internationalism. It is necessary to increase the personal responsibility of each young person for fulfilling his military duty, and to seek to achieve, as Lenin instructed, widespread and in-depth familiarity with military affairs. The speeches indicated that it is a matter of deep assimilation of military-technical knowledge, which comprises one of the serious guarantees of the readiness of young people to defend the socialist fatherland; of further strengthening the military-patriotic education of youth; and of developing in young people essential ideological, moral and volitional qualities.

The conference participants noted with satisfaction that an organized process of teaching Russian is being implemented today in general educational schools, VUZes, professional-technical schools and intermediate specialized educational institutions, and in the republic's educational establishments, with strict adherence to the principle of voluntarism. Many adult members of local nationalities are studying Russian independently or in various courses, and also with the aid of the mass media. Among many factors, a large role is assigned to the coordinated system of various levels of Russian language study and instruction, from pre-school institutions to VUZes.

The speakers emphasized the important role of the all-union scientific conferences on studying and teaching Russian which took place in Tashkent and the capitals of other union republics.

To fulfill the adopted recommendations, considerable work has been conducted in Uzbekistan in recent years to improve Russian language instruction, strengthen the training material base, equip special study rooms and provide them with technical aids. A school fund of Russian language and literature textbooks was created, which all students use without charge. Large-scale training of instructors is in progress.

The names of Klara Bazbulanovna Umbatovaya from Karakalpak, Gur'chekhra Khaydarovaya from Andizhan, Mustafa Khalilov from Bukhara, Azim Ernazarov from Dzhirgatal, Faina Akhmedovna Bayramovaya from Kashka-Darya, Yevgeniya Vladimirovna Vanavskaya from Navoi, Giyazitdin Salakhitdinov from Namangan, Kim'i Baymatovaya from Samarkand, Vera Dmitriyevna Koshel' from Surkhan-Darya, Lira Makhmutovaya from Tashkent, Rano Melibayevaya from Fergana, Abylbek Kuchkarov from Khorezm oblasti, Olga Mikhaylovna Sidorkinaya from Tashkent City, and many other teachers of Russian language and literature, whose noble work has been recognized nationwide were mentioned with deep respect and heartfelt thanks at the conference.

Such teachers and instructors, working enthusiastically, creatively and with love, are becoming more and more numerous, and this is favorably influencing the overall level of studying and teaching the subject, and its educational effectiveness.

But are things such everywhere so that all who study Russian obtain truly lasting, truly valuable knowledge?

Far from everywhere. The 26th Party Congress requirement concerning the need to overcome formalism in evaluating the results of the work of teachers and students most directly relates to the subject of today's discussion.

What must be done to sharply improve the quality of teaching and educating students in the tools of Russian language and literature?

Following the instructions of the 26th CPSU Congress, it is necessary to concentrate efforts on the organized introduction of improved training programs and associated textbooks. This is one of the primary tasks of organs of public education, scholars and specialists. It is necessary to start from the fact that a complete and systematic approach to teaching the subject, which anticipates a comprehensive solution to the tasks of education, communist upbringing and overall development of the students, is the main methodological requirement placed upon the program and the leading principle of work on training material.

As practice shows, pre-school training of children in Russian is becoming more and more important. Early age is especially favorable for acquiring the basic skills of mastering a second language. The republic's experience in organizing boarding schools and general educational schools with more intensive Russian language instruction deserves wider support and dissemination.

The conference participants stated that there are extensive problems requiring solutions, and that the success of efforts to improve the study and teaching of Russian language in the republic depends on finding these solutions. The great social importance of this process obligates all those involved to make maximum efforts, in order that the study of Russian serves as a powerful source of the spiritual development of the Soviet people, and becomes a true school of patriotic and internationalist upbringing. It is necessary to take additional steps to improve the study of Russian in general educational schools and other educational institutions.

Those who have taken part in the work of the conference included members and candidate members of the Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan, L. I. Grekov, T. N. Osetrov, I. B. Usmankhodzhanayev, N. D. Khudayberdiyev, N. M. Makhmudova, and L. N. Melkumov; Deputy Chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers R. Kh. Abdullayeva; CPSU Central Committee First Deputy Department Chief V. I. Drugov; CPSU Central Committee Section Chief V. P. Polenichko; CPSU Central Committee Official L. Ye. Ponomarev; Gen Army N. G. Lyashchenko; Deputy Chief of the Main Political Administration of the Soviet Army and Navy Lt Gen B. P. Utkin; Deputy Commander-in-Chief, USSR Ground Forces Col Gen Yu. A. Naumenko; Komsomol Central Committee Secretary D. A. Okhromiy; and Chief Scientist, Secretary of the USSR Academy of Pedagogical Sciences L. F. Prodchenko.

The conference is continuing its work.

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## REGIONAL

### LITHUANIAN CONFERENCE ON STATE OF REPUBLIC'S AGRICULTURE

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 28 Apr 83 pp 1-2

[Article: "In the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania"]

[Text] On 27 April 1983, a conference was held in the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania for the first secretaries of municipal and rayon party committees, during which discussions took place on certain practical problems associated with development of the republic's agriculture, implementation of the food program and the tasks set forth in a speech delivered by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Comrade Yu.V. Andropov during a meeting of first secretaries of the central committees of union republic communist parties and kray and oblast party committees in the CPSU Central Committee.

A speech was delivered during the conference by the 1st secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania P. Grishkyavichus.

As is known, a conference was held on 18 April in the CPSU Central Committee for the first secretaries of the central committees of union republic communist parties and kray and oblast party committees, during which discussions took place on some practical problems associated with agricultural development and implementation of the food program. A speech was delivered during this conference by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Comrade Yu.V. Andropov. A speech was also delivered during this conference by member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and secretary of the Central Committee Comrade M.S. Gorbachev.

We have gathered here today for the purpose of discussing the practical tasks resulting from the speech by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, which directly affect the party organization, workers attached to the agroindustrial complex and all workers throughout our republic.

In the speech by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov and the report by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, emphasis was placed upon the fact that the decrees of the May and November (1982) Plenums of the party's Central Committee and subsequent decrees of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers created new economic and socio-political conditions for carrying out the tasks advanced during the 26th CPSU Congress and in the country's food program.



At the same time, it was emphasized that there are still many shortcomings and negative aspects associated with the use of the production potential created in the rural areas and also the land and labor resources. There are still many farms which are lagging behind the prescribed rates of growth for the production of grain, sugar beets, meat, milk and other products and which were unable to cope with the plan for two years of the five-year plan for selling products to the state. Our republic has been criticized for failing to fulfill the tasks for the 2 year period for gross agricultural output.

Following the 2 year period, we owed the state 147,000 tons of livestock and poultry in live weight and 214,000 tons of milk. The 2 year task for the sale of meat was fulfilled by 82.5 percent and that for milk -- by 95 percent. Not one rayon fulfilled its procurement plan for livestock and poultry and only Kayshyadorskiy Rayon fulfilled its task for the procurement of milk. The greatest indebtedness to the state in terms of milk, livestock and poultry sales to the state occurred in Shakyayskiy, Yurbarskiy, Pakruoyskiy, Rokishkiy, Tauragskiy, Tel'shyayskiy, Ukmergskiy, Klaypedskiy, Mazheykiy and Raseynskiy Rayons.

The CPSU Central Committee established the problem as follows: everything called for by the May Plenum of the party's Central Committee for the rural areas -- capital investments, equipment, chemical means and other logistical resources -- must be carried out unconditionally. At the same time, as emphasized during the conference by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, the kolkhozes, sovkhoses and all workers attached to enterprises of the agroindustrial complex must display greater responsibility so as to ensure improved use of the existing logistical base and the tremendous funds and resources allocated by the state. A requirement exists for great order in agriculture and strictness and care in the use of machines, fertilizers, reclaimed agricultural areas, feeds, financial resources and all production reserves, so as to be able to overcome successfully unfavorable weather conditions. More specific daily concern for raising the cropping power of the fields and the productivity of the farms is required. These then are our greatest needs at the present time.

To concentrate and direct the attention and efforts of the party, soviet and administrative organs of the agroindustrial complex and the leaders and party organizations precisely in this direction -- such is the chief goal of today's conference and the conferences which must be held without delay in the rayons.

After evaluating the improved operational results of all branches of the national economy, Comrade Yu.V. Andropov emphasized that special importance is being attached at the present time to ensuring that the trends towards improvements in the principal economic indicators continue to remain stable. For the future, this requires that all sectors of the national economy perform in an active and persistent manner and achieve the planned goals. "The decisions that have been handed down are considerable and important" stated Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, "But they will not 'work' of and by themselves. A high level of organizational ability and the mobilization of workers for carrying them out are required."

In light of these decrees, we outlined specific tasks in all spheres of agriculture. And at the present time there is nothing more important than the

energetic organization of their fulfillment and exacting control on each farm, at each enterprise and in each organization of the agroindustrial complex.

The CPSU Central Committee requires all agricultural personnel to make the best use of their land, to ensure stable farming and to raise considerably the productivity of farming operations. A most important means for achieving this goal -- the rapid introduction of scientifically sound farming systems into operations over the next 1-2 years on all farms, the mastering of crop rotation plans and the conversion over to a crop structure which will ensure a maximum yield of products per hectare.

What is the situation in our republic? Crop rotation plans have been mastered completely on areas which encompass 74 percent of all arable land. In Pasval'skiy, Kaunasskiy, Shyaulyayskiy, Alitusskiy, Ionavskiy and Skuodasskiy Rayons this indicator reaches 91-96 percent. Unfortunately, we still have many farms where the recommendations of scientists and specialists and also crop rotation plans are being kept in desk drawers and farming is being conducted in a primitive manner, by eye. Last year, in conformity with the crop rotation plans, only 33-50 percent of the arable land in Tauragskiy, Ignalinskiy, Kel'meskiy and Utenskiy Rayons was sown. And some rayons are even moving backwards in this regard. Thus, last year the crop rotation plans were violated on a considerable number of farms in the mentioned Ignalinskiy and Utenskiy Rayons and also in Shilutskiy, Klaypedskiy and Tel'shyayskiy Rayons -- in all, in 12 rayons throughout the republic. What about the appeals of the leaders and specialists in these rayons for raising the culture of farming, where is the unity in their words and actions and where is the sense of responsibility? We direct this question to the specialists attached to the Ministry of Agriculture who overlooked this principal factor associated with the culture of farming. At the same time, taking into account the changes in farm specialization, the development of new reclaimed lands and other changes on many farms, a need exists for immediately refining the crop rotation plans themselves. In short, this work must be resolved without delay and strict party control introduced.

We still have not learned to value properly each hectare of land. And this is not because our leaders and specialists lack knowledge. For example, every specialist is aware that the culture of farming is a complete and intact complex of many measures and that the highest final results can be achieved only when all of these measures are employed together as part of an overall complex of measures. However, in some areas proper care and attention are not being given to production discipline. And nobody is restoring order for us in this regard. Constant concern should be displayed in this regard by the executive committees, rayon agroindustrial associations, the primary party organizations of farms and by the rayon party committees.

On many farms the structure of the area under crops is still not satisfactory for ensuring maximum yields of products from each hectare. We can and must improve the ratio for the areas of winter and spring crops and also the structure for the sowings of grain and other crops and we must take into account to a better degree the soil-climatic conditions of the zones. We need to sow as many pulse crops as possible. In connection with raising the cropping power of each hectare, a search must be undertaken for other reserves.

Thus a recommendation has been made to sow more oats on less productive lands in Zhemaytiya and eastern Lithuania, since oats has value as a forage crop and improves the bacteriological process in the soil. Following the example of Dzukiya, more benefit can be derived from the cultivation on a larger scale of perennial leguminous grasses on eroded hills in the Vilnius zone.

This requires that we improve first of all the use of reclaimed lands, the areas of which in the republic already amount to almost 2.5 million hectares. This constitutes a truly great wealth and great assistance furnished to our republic and Soviet State. Unfortunately, satisfactory use is not being made of this assistance in all areas.

Drained lands are being used poorly mainly on economically weak farms and on the whole in certain rayons. In these regions the lands are being reclaimed more slowly. Herein lies one of the principal reasons for their backwardness. For example, 83-90 percent of the water-logged soils have already been drained in Ionishskiy, Kaunasskiy, Kapsukskiy Rayons and only 53-58 percent in Ignalinskiy, Kel'meskiy and Shilal'skiy Rayons. This is not a new problem. It was raised several years ago. However, this comparison reveals that the Ministry of Agriculture and the republic's Gosplan have not drawn the proper conclusions. Even more disorder prevails in individual rayons. For example, the reclamation of water-logged lands is nearing completion at the Kolkhoz imeni Zhemayte and the Tituvenay Sovkhoz in Kel'meskiy Rayon, whereas only 22-23 percent of the land has been drained at the Kolkhozes imeni K. Poshely, Krazhyay and Lelyay. A similar situation prevails in Tel'shyayskiy, Vil'nyusskiy and certain other rayons. It is a vicious practice which must be eradicated.

Unjustifiably low grain crop yields are being obtained from reclaimed lands in Birzhayskiy and Shilutskiy Rayons. Last year, at the sovkhoses Kalnuyay in Shilutskiy Rayon and Barskunay in Shirvintskiy Rayon and at the kolkhozes Vekshnyalyay in Tel'shyayskiy Rayon and Aushra in Zarasayskiy Rayon, barely 10-11 quintals of grain were obtained from a hectare of reclaimed land. In Pakruoyskiy and Raseynskiy Rayons, an average of only 143 quintals of sugar beets was obtained per hectare of reclaimed land. This represents true mismanagement, for which the appropriate leaders should be held responsible.

In some areas, poor use is being made of the irrigation systems. Last year, 77 hectares at the Zhiburis Kolkhoz in Kedaynskiy Rayon and 55 hectares at the Pravena Kolkhoz in Kayshyadorskiy Rayon, all of which were irrigated, were occupied by grain crops. The preparation of irrigation systems in Klaypedskiy, Kretingskiy, Shilutskiy and Varenskiy Rayons. The executive committees of Vil'nyusskiy, Shakyayskiy, Kaunasskiy and Tauragskiy Rayons displayed no concern for the timely transfer of farmsteads from newly irrigated areas. It is expected that the ministries of land reclamation and water resources and the fruit and vegetable industry and also the leaders of the mentioned rayons will correct the mentioned shortcomings in an energetic manner.

All of the farms are obligated to make thrifty use of the mineral fertilizers, the quantities of which are still insufficient for our purposes. The agrochemical service is playing an important role in this regard. Nevertheless, unjustifiably high losses are being sustained during the transporting and



storing of the mineral fertilizers. Thus, during the past few years, at the storehouses of some farms, up to 60 or more percent of the mineral fertilizers either became mixed, excessively damp or caked. And this occurred owing to the fact that on many farms, especially in Rokishkskiy, Shvenchënskiy, Moletskiy, Shilutskiy and Zarasayskiy Rayons, the mineral fertilizers are stored outdoors -- in barns with poor roofs or under sheds which are in poor condition. This type of mismanagement must be eliminated. We must build fine storehouses for the mineral fertilizers. Concerned managers will find the means for accomplishing this. Very little has been accomplished in this regard in Ionavskiy, Ionishkskiy, Tel'shyayskiy, Kedaynskiy or Shyaulyayskiy Rayons. The ministries of agriculture and the fruit and vegetable industry must display more concern in this matter.

This year, somewhat greater quantities of organic fertilizer have been applied to the fields. However, we are not making satisfactory use of the opportunities available for augmenting their resources. Peat constitutes an important source for supplementing the resources of organic materials. Unfortunately, during the winter not even one half of the amount of peat bedding required for this year was removed from the peat bogs. Overall, the farms in Kedaynskiy, Varenskiy, Ignalinskiy, Alitusskiy and Vilkavishkskiy Rayons obtained only 20-30 percent of the peat bedding which they required. It is known that this winter was an unfavorable one for this purpose. Nevertheless the farms in Shilal'skiy, Zarasayskiy, Rokishkskiy, Kel'meskiy and Shvenchënskiy Rayons, despite these conditions, succeeded in obtaining 70-80 percent of the peat bedding required for their purposes. And nothing justifies the fact that little use is being made of straw for bedding purposes. Ricks of straw have been standing out on the fields for several years and in some instances they have even been burned down. But why burn them down? Why can't they be turned over to neighbors? These are improper and simply shameful facts.

Concern must be displayed for equipping the farms with farmyard manure collectors. Large quantities of fertilizer, especially liquid fertilizer, are being lost owing to a shortage of this equipment. Fine experience has been accumulated in this regard on farms in Kapsukskiy and Shyaulyayskiy Rayons and yet this sector of work is being neglected in a majority of the rayons.

The optimum periods for applying fertilizers to the winter crops and green areas are coming to an end. And whereas the fertilization of the green feed lands has on the whole been completed, we are nevertheless late in fertilizing the winter crops. By 25 April, only 71 percent of the winter crop areas had been fertilized, compared to 86 percent for this same period last year.

A portion of the guilt in this regard is borne by the Civil Aviation Administration, which this year carried out 15 percent less fertilization work than for the corresponding period of last year. The administration's workers place the blame on unfavorable flight weather. But the weather is not the only factor at fault. This year there are fewer aircraft in operation than last year. And how much valuable time is being lost as a result of the untimely carrying out of technical servicing work? The aircraft which operated in Birshayskiy, Pasval'skiy, Kupishkskiy and Ukmergskiy Rayons, owing to this factor, were idle for four or more days. The farmers in Yurbarkskiy Rayon had to wait almost 2 weeks for the aircraft assigned to them. Thus the administration's management must draw serious conclusions from these facts.



In the campaign to achieve efficient use of the land, there can be no matters of secondary importance. Quite often one notices paths and roads stretching out across the fields. A puddle forms on a field road -- a tractor operator by-passes it by moving through the crops or over pastures. And how many areas suitable for the growth of weeds remain along the edges of open reclamation ditches, around production facilities, in areas of former farmsteads or along road shoulders? We still have not succeeded in teaching many leaders of industrial, construction and transport enterprises and also communications organizations how to utilize their land in a thrifty manner. We are still encountering instances of individual ministries and departments wilfully seizing agricultural lands for the construction of various installations and the creation of quarries and the rayon executive committees are tolerating this situation.

A governmental decree obligates the appropriate ministries and departments, upon the completion of work at quarries for construction materials, peat bogs, sectors of old roads and other installations, to recultivate the lands and to return the areas occupied by them to the farms in a condition suitable for farming. At the present time, there are 17,000 such hectares in the republic. However, scarcely 6,500 such hectares were recultivated during the 10th Five-Year Plan. And by no means is this situation improving. Thus the Ministry of Construction Materials has more than 2,000 hectares occupied by quarries, with the exploitation of almost one half of them already completed. And only about 100 hectares are being recultivated annually.

In short, the efficient utilization of agricultural lands, as emphasized during the conference, is one of the most vital tasks in agriculture today. Moreover, the solving of this task is greatly dependent upon the results achieved through all agricultural production and, in the final analysis, upon implementation of the food program.

The intensification of feed production -- a vitally important problem for agriculture in our republic -- is inseparably associated with this problem. The CPSU Central Committee stresses the fact that the task has been assigned throughout the country and also in our republic of devoting more effort not to increasing the number of livestock but to strengthening the feed base and, on this basis, raising the productivity of the herd. It is obvious that the specific conditions of each farm must be taken into account. In those areas where the level of feed production makes it possible to do this, it would be unwise to hold back artificially an increase in the number of livestock. However, there is one immutable rule: growth in the feed base must surpass somewhat growth in the number of livestock and not conversely -- as has happened in past years in our republic. Certainly, there can be no discussion concerning a curtailment in the number of livestock.

A priority task is that of increasing substantially the production of coarse and succulent feed and raising their quality. The CPSU Central Committee stressed this fact in particular. Indeed, even the minor improvements achieved last year in the production of these feeds have already had a positive effect on the productivity of animal husbandry. Nevertheless, as is well known, we continue to be troubled by a shortage of concentrated feed.

The proportion of concentrated feed in the overall volume of our entire feed balance decreased from 49 percent in 1977 to 44 percent last year. Nevertheless this proportion continues to remain too high and it once again confirms the need for adopting all possible measures aimed at increasing the production of coarse and succulent feeds, raising their quality and achieving thrifty use of concentrates.

There is no need for reviewing once again in detail the means and methods available for solving this problem. We have fine resolutions at our disposal dealing with the problems of feed production intensification and also detailed plans for carrying out measures at the republic, rayon and farm levels. A chief concern at the present time is that of breathing life into these documents. No longer should they be held in desk drawers, but rather they should provide guidance in the carrying out of daily work and they should be coordinated with each step taken and each decision handed down directly on the farms and in the production sectors. It is no secret that a definite degree of listlessness appears in the psychology of some workers and that this often applies to leaders and specialists at farms with regard to the acceptance of documents, plans and measures. It often happens that the decrees, plans and even specific tasks are handled in a primitive manner, in the usual channel, so as to avoid advancing foolish notions. This applies in particular to field crop husbandry. It can be stated directly that we do not progress with such leaders.

I would now like to mention briefly that an urgent solution is required in the case of feed production operations.

Emphasis should once again be placed upon the need for expanding in every possible way the green feed lands. We cannot accept a situation wherein, as was the case last year when rather favorable weather conditions prevailed, a hectare of green feed land produced an average of only 18 quintals of feed units. And indeed these lands occupy almost one half of the agricultural areas. We have already discussed this on more than one occasion. And if we happen to mention it one more time, it is because further action must be taken this year aimed at raising the cropping power of perennial grasses, pastures and cultivated and natural meadows.

We cannot and must not belittle the so-called annual grasses. When properly tended, they fully prove their worth. And if it happens that their yields are still low in many areas, it is not because the annual grasses are poor but rather it is due to the fact that the leaders and specialists are not displaying concern for obtaining high yields. And this is one of the most important reasons for their insufficient cropping power. Our leading workers have fine experience in the growing of annual grasses -- or more accurately, leguminous-grain mixtures -- which furnish fine fodder yields when sown as an intermediate crop following a cutting of winter crops for green feed or as a crop planted on fallow. And this is by no means a new development. The leading farms, even on non-fertile sandy loam lands and on a year to year basis, are thus able to solve successfully the problem of producing succulent feeds. Unfortunately, this experience, similar to many other useful innovations, is being disseminated in an unjustifiably slow manner.

An important task which we must also solve this spring is that of achieving good organization for the green feed production line. The specialists attached to the ministries and agriculture and the fruit and vegetable industry and rayon agricultural administrations, jointly with the leaders of farms, agronomists and zootechnicians are obligated to examine this problem without delay on each farm and to define more precisely the plans for the green feed production line such that the livestock will have ample feed from the commencement to the very end of the pasture period.

Some progress has been achieved in the cultivation of Cruciferae family intermediate crops -- rape and others. In the autumn they were sown on 3,300 hectares and before long they will be available for feeding to the livestock. However, for all practical purposes the farms in Moletskiy, Shilutskiy and Kedayskiy Rayons did not sow these crops, although seed was available for them in the republic. Actually, it is difficult to understand the behavior of the leaders of these rayons and farms.

Field kale should prove to be of considerable assistance in the autumn; the plans call for its sowings to be doubled compared to last year. Nevertheless, this represents only the initial steps being taken. All measures concerned with intensifying the production of feed and all methods which have proven their worth must be introduced into operations in a decisive and rapid manner.

Some improvements were achieved last year in the quality of the coarse and succulent feeds. Seventy eight percent of the hay procured was of 1st or 2d class, haylage -- 89 and silage -- 86 percent. And this had an immediate effect on the productivity of the livestock.

Some progress has been achieved in the work of preparing the feed for feeding to the livestock. The network of departments for preparing damp feed mixtures is being expanded. At the present time, there are 57 such shops in operation. And whereas doubts were entertained in some areas at the beginning of their construction, their initial operation has already shown that the feeding of rich damp feed mixtures represents an important measure for intensifying animal husbandry and one which is promoting more efficient utilization of feed. Approximately 9,000 tons of such mixtures were prepared at the Zhelsvyale Kolkhoz in Kapsukskiy Rayon during the current wintering period. On the average, approximately 30 kilograms of these mixtures is fed daily to a cow. Since the beginning of the year, the milk yield from a cow has increased by 101 kilograms. At the Bol'she Vikas and imeni Lenin Kolkhozes in Shakyayskiy Rayon, the gross production of milk during this period increased by 42 and 40 percent respectively. At the present time, the average milk yield per cow here is 10-11 kilograms -- more than 2 kilograms greater per day than last year.

The scientists have proved that, in addition to other positive factors, the use of full-value damp feed mixtures makes it possible to realize an economy of 10-15 percent in the use of feed. Thus all possible measures must be undertaken to ensure that the planned program for building shops for the preparation of damp feed mixtures is carried out in a timely manner. Unfortunately, last year this task was not fulfilled by the Vilnius Elektrosvar Association, the Kapsukas Plant for Automatic Food Machines or by a food

association of the fishing industry. The municipal committees must respond to such violations of discipline.

The CPSU Central Committee promulgated the following task: each republic, depending upon the local conditions, must review and implement in a rapid manner measures aimed at improving the use of forage grain. The principal means -- the production of full-value concentrated feed that is well balanced in terms of all components. Our mixed feed industry can accomplish a great deal in this regard. All measures planned for solving the protein problem must be implemented in a more demanding and thoughtful manner. First of all, this includes the cultivation of pulse crops. This year all measures must be undertaken aimed at ensuring that the plans for expanding their areas are not only fulfilled but even over-fulfilled. And this will obviously ensure high yields. Today we are establishing the foundation for carrying out the first and second tasks. Thus more exacting control must be exercised over the manner in which the sowing work is being carried out and also on how the foundation is being established for the future harvest.

I would like to mention the words of Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, who said: "Individual workers, instead of solving the problems which arise in an active and timely manner or making better use of their internal reserves and potential, strive to transfer many concerns to the shoulders of the state. This applies mainly to some rather large requests being received from the various areas to have grain forage allocated from the state resources." This criticism concerns our republic directly. It bears mentioning that we have actually trained some farm leaders to rely to an excessive degree upon state resources instead of learning how to get by using their own resources. The proportion of all concentrates procured, compared to the overall balance of all concentrated feeds used in the republic, increased from 43 percent in 1977 to 62 percent last year. We are grateful to the party and government for this generous assistance and for the fact that not once have they left us in a bad situation. But at the same time we are obligated to devote a maximum amount of effort to ensuring that we do not end up in difficult situations.

The orientation of all production operations towards the available potential and reserves is a rule which must be followed in a strict manner on each farm. Concentrated feeds from the state resources must be allocated not for the purpose of supporting parasites but rather for use mainly in those areas where they can produce maximum yields -- at animal husbandry complexes where production operations have been organized in an efficient manner. We must ensure that radical improvements are realized in the activities of large-scale animal husbandry complexes. Unfortunately, we are still encountering incidents of these tremendously large production facilities being utilized in an inefficient manner. This applies mainly to enterprises and their leaders located in Raseynskiy, Birzhayskiy, Mazheykskiy, Shilal'skiy, Shilutskiy and Kapsukskiy Rayons. Proper order must be restored without delay at each complex.

There is no more important task than that of intensifying the production of animal husbandry products. Following a number of years which were unfavorable from the standpoint of weather, during the first quarter of this year we realized some rather considerable positive improvements. Compared to the same period for last year, milk production, including contracts with the population,



increased by 22 and meat -- by 35 percent. The average milk yield per cow increased by 76 kilograms and its marketability was raised by 4 percent and now amounts to 80 percent.

Although these are gratifying results, they nevertheless should not give rise to complacency. In order to fulfill the five-year tasks for the procurements of animal husbandry products, we must carry out a great amount of tense work.

A chief concern at the present time is that of converting over to the pasture period without delay and making maximum use of the opportunities afforded by this period on each farm. More than one half of all milk obtained is procured during the May to September period. Thus, commencing with the very first days, importance is attached to making correct use of the advantages offered by cattle grazing work. Once out on the pastures, it is important for the cows to be continually supplied not only with green feed but also with water and mineral substances. The enclosure method of grazing must be introduced into operations in all areas, a sufficient number of milking sites must be equipped and work must be carried out in a timely manner in connection with tending the pastures and fertilizing them.

More attention must be given to improving the milking herd and retaining productive cows.

On many farms too much milk is being used for internal purposes and its marketability is low. This applies in particular to Lazdiyskiy, Kel'meskiy, Ignalinskiy and Alituskiy Rayons. The milk is being fed to young large-horned cattle stock in too generous a manner. Last year a large quantity of milk was used for feeding to young stock on farms in Yurbarksiy, Kapsuksiy and Shyaulyayskiy Rayons.

During the current indoor maintenance period, we achieved fine indicators in the fattening of large-horned cattle. The daily weight increases in large-horned cattle during fattening increased by 127 grams and in the case of hogs -- by 78 grams. In this regard, the tasks for the 1st quarter for selling animal husbandry products to the state were over-fulfilled. The farms in Kaunasskiy, Kedayiskiy and Akmyanskiy Rayons proved their worth in the fattening of cattle and those in Panevezhskiy, Varenskiy and Radvilishkiskiy Rayons -- in the fattening of hogs. At the Pyarga Kolkhoz in Plungeskiy Rayon, the weight increases in large-horned cattle amounted to 747 grams and for hogs -- 459 grams and at the Yaunoyi Gvardiya Kolkhoz in Lazdiyskiy Rayon -- 860 and 470 grams respectively.

However, the indicators for the intensification of beef production are still low on many farms. Whereas during the wintering period on farms in Plungeskiy Rayon, the large-horned cattle increased in weight during fattening at the rate of 650 grams daily and their sales weight when sold to the state was 409 kilograms, in Tauragskiy Rayon the figures were 456 grams and 351 kilograms respectively. In early 1982, the number of hogs in Kedaynskiy and Vilkavishkiskiy Rayons was identical. However the annual weight increase in Kedaynskiy Rayon was 62 percent more than that for Vilkavishkiskiy Rayons. The animal breeders in Vilkavishkiskiy Rayon utilized feed and they obtained considerably less output than they should have.

One of the most important reserves for increasing meat production is that of raising the sales weight of the large-horned cattle. Recently, positive improvements have been noted in this work. However, young large-horned cattle stock are still being sold at low weights on farms in Yurbarskiy, Moletskiy, Shvenchenskiy and Tauragskiy Rayons. Last year, almost one half of the farms in Shal'chininskiy and Shilal'skiy Rayons sold young stock weighing less than 360 kilograms. And in March of this year low eight large-horned cattle were sold on farms in Birzhayskiy, Shilutskiy and Tauragskiy Rayons.

The cattle must be fattened at an intensive rate. This is an old truism and one which is known by all animal breeders. Otherwise, it makes no sense to maintain cattle. It is for this reason that the Central Committee of the party requires that all efforts be concentrated on developing the production of feed.

The contribution being made by the private plots of rural residents towards augmenting the food resources is increasing. We encourage the development of private plots and we are obligated to continue to encourage their development in every possible way. And there are still considerable unused reserves. More than 16 percent of the peasant farmyards are not maintaining any type of cattle, more than one fourth are not maintaining cows and more than one third -- hogs. This means that proper conditions are still not being created in all areas which would allow those farm specialists responsible for developing the private sector to perform their assigned work in the proper manner. Whereas in Prenayskiy, Alitusskiy, Shilal'skiy and Shilutskiy Rayons some type of cattle is being maintained in a majority of the farmyards, in Kaunasskiy, Kedaynskiy, Ionavskiy and Vil'nyusskiy Rayons cattle are not being maintained in 22-36 percent of the farmyards. In these same rayons, 36-55 percent of the peasant farmyards do not maintain cows.

The initiative being displayed in expanding the cultivation of grain crops and potatoes for the population on public tracts is deserving of maximum support. Last year almost 59 percent of all grain crop sowings by kolkhoz members and sovkhos workers were grown on public tracts. On farms in Radvilishkiy, Alitusskiy, Pasval'skiy, Shakyayskiy and Shal'chininskiy Rayons the areas of grain crop sowings for the population of public tracts amounted to 84-87 percent. Within the republic there are also fine examples of private potatoes being grown on public tracts. Thus, in Shal'chininskiy Rayon, 23 percent of the sowings of private potatoes were cultivated in this manner.

This is advantageous for both the population and the farms. However this fact is not being taken into account in all areas. This work is only slowly taking root on some farms in Trakayskiy, Kayshyadorskiy and some other rayons. We are still encountering incidents of kolkhoz chairmen refusing to honor the requests of kolkhoz members and pensioners to cultivate grain crops on public tracts. This should not be allowed to occur.

This year we have real opportunities at our disposal for fully carrying out all of the tasks associated with selling animal husbandry products to the state. Unfortunately, although the deliveries of animal husbandry products are proceeding successfully, nevertheless there are some farm leaders who at the present time prefer to conceal themselves behind the overall high indicators of the republic or rayon. This cannot be tolerated. In all, 155 farms, or 16 percent of their overall number, failed to fulfill their plans for selling livestock and poultry to the state during the 1st quarter. The majority of these farms were located in Moletskiy, Ignalinskiy, Kayshyadorskiy, Kapsukskiy, Vil'nyusskiy, Kaunasskiy, Trakayskiy, Klaypedskiy, Pasval'skiy and Radvilishkiy

Rayons. Twenty six farms did not fulfill their quarterly tasks for selling milk to the state. This included mainly the kolkhozes and sovkhoses in Shakyayskiy, Zarasayskiy, Shilutskiy and Vilkavishkskiy Rayons.

Comrade P. Grishkyavichus emphasized that importance is attached to ensuring that each farm and each rayon regularly fulfills its established tasks for selling these products to the state. The party committees must discuss on a more frequent basis the manner in which the rayons and farms are fulfilling their state plans. This should be the basis for commencing discussions in the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania and in the rayon party committees on the problems of agricultural development.

In 1982, almost 2 percent more gross output was produced at kolkhozes and sovkhoses throughout the republic than in 1981. More than 150 million rubles worth of profit was obtained, or almost one third more than in past years. Profitability increased by almost 2 points. A decrease took place in the number of unprofitable farms.

The kolkhozes in Kedaynskiy, Pakruoyskiy, Pasval'skiy, Radvilishkskiy and Shyayulyayskiy Rayons achieved considerable improvements in their economic indicators. However, at kolkhozes in Anikshchyayskiy, Birzhayskiy, Ignalinskiy, Kayshyadorskiy, Lazdiyskiy, Moletskiy, Shvenchėnckiy, Trakayskiy, Varenskiy and Zarasayskiy Rayons the gross output production decreased by 2-7 percent and labor productivity -- by 2-6 percent.

The operational indicators of sovkhoses have aroused considerable concern. The sovkhoses in 31 rayons operated at a loss last year. In particular, large losses were sustained on sovkhoses in Raseynskiy, Shilutskiy, Shvenchėnckiy and Shyayulyayskiy Rayons.

A proper ratio was not maintained between growth in labor productivity and wages at kolkhozes and sovkhoses throughout the republic. And in Vil'nyuskiy, Ignalinskiy, Ionishkskiy and a number of other rayons the rates of growth in wages surpassed to a considerable degree the rates of growth in labor productivity. Proper attention is not being given to the problems concerned with the rapid development of backward farms. All measures called for earlier and those which we are discussing today must be introduced into operations at these farms in a thorough and persistent manner.

The new economic conditions introduced by the decisions handed down during the May Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee have created opportunities for all of the farms for managing their economies in a profitable manner and, on this basis, intensifying production operations and achieving better solutions for the problems of social development. The new conditions require skilful management and the use of cost accounting procedures in all areas. This method of operation has been neglected on many farms. Cost accounting must be introduced at all economic subunits.

The rayon party committees, rayon executive committees and the councils of rayon agroindustrial associations must ensure not only that the economists and bookkeeping workers strive to achieve efficient utilization of their financial and material resources but also that all agricultural personnel are able to



manage their farms in an economically sound manner. A requirement exists for improving the organization of labor and introducing scientific achievements, progressive technologies and leading experience into production operations. In a number of these measures, an important role is played by collective contracts. First of all, 2-3 base farms should be planned for each rayon, in which a collective contract will be introduced in the principal branches of agricultural production. A diligent attempt must be made to ensure that this form of labor organization becomes the predominant one in the near future.

It was emphasized during the conference that social progress in the rural areas must be accelerated considerably, their domestic and cultural requirements should be satisfied to a better degree and that improvements should be carried out in the working and recreation conditions for the farmers. In the report delivered by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, a positive evaluation was furnished on our republic's experience in solving these problems and in reorganizing the rural areas. Our kolkhoz and sovkhos settlements are growing and becoming better places to live in; 64 percent of the farmers are already living in them.

Unfortunately, despite the fact that many apartment buildings are being built in the rural areas, the rates for such construction have slowed down in recent years. Compared to the 10th Five-Year Plan, when an annual average of 8,800 apartment buildings were built at kolkhozes, sovkhos and other state farms, during 1981-1982 -- only 6,200.

Over the past 7 years, an average of 57 homes or apartments have been built at each farm. However, the volume of such construction has not been the same in all rayons. In Vil'nyusskiy, Kretingskiy, Kayshyadorskiy, Radvilishkiy and Kaunasskiy Rayons, an average of 76-149 homes and apartments were built during this period and in Moletskiy, Ignalinskiy, Rokishkiy, Zarasayskiy and Shvenchenskiy Rayons -- only 32-38.

In particular, a decrease took place in the construction of cooperative and individual homes. Last year the plan for building these homes was fulfilled by 97 percent. Few cooperative homes are being erected by contractual organizations. Last year, Mezhholkhozstroy fulfilled its plan for cooperative construction by only 75 percent and the Ministry of Agriculture -- by 85 percent. This work is being carried out in an especially weak manner on farms in Shal'chininskiy, Trakayskiy, Ionishkiy, Pakruoyskiy Rayons, where the construction plan for these homes has been fulfilled by only 54-78 percent. The situation should be corrected in a decisive manner. Every attempt should be made to erect more homes using state and farm resources, thus making it possible to solve more successfully the man-power problem.

The plans call for each farm to have a dining hall and a kindergarten-nursery by the end of this five-year plan. However, last year only 36 of the 43 dining halls planned were actually built. The tasks were not fulfilled in Tel'shyayskiy, Shakyayskiy, Raseynskiy, Plungeskiy or Alituskiy Rayons. The plan for building kindergarten-nurseries on the republic's farms was fulfilled by only 80 percent. Only one fourth of the farms in Kel'meskiy Rayon have kindergarten-nurseries. However, of the six planned for construction last year, only three were built. A similar situation prevailed in Shal'chininskiy Rayon.



Prior to the end of the five-year plan, 252 dining halls, 430 kindergarten-nurseries and numerous other installations of a social nature must be built at the kolkhozes and sovkhozes. This is a great program and the lag in the construction of these facilities must be overcome without delay.

During the conference, Comrade Yu.V. Andropov mentioned that the republic organs have been authorized to employ municipal construction organizations for the construction of social, cultural and domestic facilities in the rural areas and that here everything is dependent upon the initiative displayed by the local organs and by their ability to organize practical work. It must be confessed that we have accomplished very little in this area and that more energetic measures must be undertaken.

The conference in the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade Yu.V. Andropov personally devoted a great amount of attention to the carrying out of personnel work and to retaining personnel in agriculture.

In recent years, owing to improvements realized in the social conditions for farmers, fewer people have been abandoning the rural areas. Compared to the 10th Five-Year Plan, when the number of workers in agriculture decreased by 7,000-8,000 individuals, over the past 2 years the figure has stabilized for all practical purposes and increases have even taken place on many farms in Panevezhskiy, Shyauliyskiy, Kaunasskiy and a number of other rayons. However, the problem of labor resources in the rural areas continues to be acute. We have only 92 machine operators for every 100 tractors and many farms are experiencing a shortage of animal breeders. Each year it becomes necessary to attract more pupils, students and city-dwellers for the purpose of participating in the agricultural work.

Decisive measures are being undertaken aimed at increasing the manpower resources in the rural areas. The network of rural professional technical schools is being expanded. The task of creating such schools in each rayon in the near future is being solved. We have increased the quotas for accepting students for these schools, especially in the case of young women. However, there are many shortcomings in this area. Many rayons are not fulfilling their plans for sending students to the professional technical schools. In violation of the established requirements, many rural youth are being accepted into municipal professional technical schools. Finally, every attempt must be made to correct this situation. Ideally, a situation must be achieved wherein the majority of the rural youth remain in the rural areas to work in agriculture.

Towards this end, radical improvements should be carried out in all areas in the professional orientation of students attending rural general educational schools. The initiative displayed by students at the Pabyarzhskaya Secondary School in Vil'nyusskiy Rayon should be supported on an extensive scale in each rayon. The Ministry of Education, the municipal and rayon party committees, the executive committees and the komsomol committees must do everything possible to ensure that more students throughout the republic follow the example set by the students at Pabyarzhskaya and supplement the ranks of the farmers.

More attention must be given to the training of agricultural specialists and especially to retaining them in the rural areas. Many agricultural specialists

are still working in cities and not using their specialties. This tends to indicate first of all that appropriate domestic and working conditions are not being created for these personnel on many of the farms. The responsibility for this abnormal situation must be borne by the industrial enterprises where such specialists are accepted for work.

Agriculture has many problems and complicated tasks. In order to solve them, a great amount of organization, effort and the ability to mobilize the rural workers for the purpose of carrying them out are required. Success is greatly dependent upon initiative being displayed by the local party organs and upon their ability to organize the practical work. Many rayon party committees are performing in a creative and resourceful manner, they are skilfully solving all of the problems that arise and they are finding the means for overcoming difficulties and increasing agricultural production under any and all conditions. And conversely, those who attempt to justify their shortcomings by citing objective factors will fall back into the ranks of the backward. This is borne out by the example of the Birzhayskiy Rayon Party Committee. The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania analyzed the reasons for the rayon having fallen behind. The rayon organizations performed in a slipshod manner and the practical work of the rayon party committee and the agricultural administration was not directed towards achieving the chief goal -- the dynamic development of agricultural production and the mobilization of the rural workers in the interest of fulfilling the food program. Thus, with each passing year the rayon falls farther behind its neighbors, which operate under the same or similar conditions. The plenum of the rayon party committee released K. Bitinas from his post as 1st secretary. The chief of the rayon agricultural administration V. Ching was also relieved of his duties.

It bears mentioning that serious shortcomings exist in the work of the Zarasayskiy, Ignalinskiy, Shirvintskiy, Shilutskiy, Tel'shyayskiy and Moletskiy Rayon Party Committees. They must undertake all measures for stimulating activity and improving the status of affairs in agriculture.

The rayon party committees must devote a maximum amount of attention to the carrying out of personnel work. Comrade Yu.V. Andropov emphasized that "personnel work must be held firmly in the hands of the party." And in those areas where the work is carried out in this manner, the personnel structure for the farm leaders and specialists is constantly improving and personnel turnover is not very great. But there are leaders among us who live only for today, do not care about the future, avoid new innovations, are not learning and are guided by old ideas and knowledge.

Some concern is being aroused over the fact that recently the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania, the Council of Ministers and other republic organizations and departments are receiving more letters, statements and complaints regarding the unworthy behavior of individual farm leaders, abuse of official positions and violations of the norms for the socialist life style. Unfortunately, a number of these signals have been confirmed.

Such incidents result from the hasty selection of personnel, a lack of concern for their proper training and insufficient demands being placed upon the personnel. In the work of selecting and placing leading agricultural

personnel, more attention should be given to the opinions expressed by the party organizations and the labor collectives. More extensive use should be made of the practice of listening to the reports delivered by farm leaders and specialists at meetings of collectives and party organizations and at sessions of the party committees and bureaus.

We must stimulate the activities of the party organizations in the work of organizing control over fulfillment of the party's decisions, strengthening party, state and labor discipline and instilling in the farmers a thrifty attitude towards the land. And this goal must be served effectively by the socialist competition. It has not been organized well in all areas. In some areas a need exists for improving the conditions for summarizing the results of the competition. Is it right to consider the winning rayon in the socialist competition to be one in which some of the farms are not fulfilling their plans for producing and selling agricultural products to the state, are lowering their production compared to the previous period or are operating at a loss?

The rayon agroindustrial associations have commenced their operations. And the republic organs and party committees must do everything possible to reveal their new role in a rapid and complete manner. And first of all the councils of the rayon agroindustrial associations and their chairmen must sense that they are competent and confident managers of the rayon agroindustrial complexes. The fact that all of the organizations and enterprises which provide services for the kolkhozes and sovkhoses will defend not their own departmental interests but instead achieve high final production results at the kolkhozes and sovkhoses will depend primarily upon the above.

The hot and busy spring period of work has commenced out on the fields. Many rayons, after organizing their work well, are already completing their sowing of grain crops. However, this work is being dragged out unjustifiably in some areas. This includes Vil'iyusskiy, Ionavskiy, Zarasayskiy and some other rayons. Each day which is lost at the present time tends to reduce the harvest. Thus every attempt must be made to sow all of the crops as rapidly as possible.

In conclusion, Comrade P. Grishkyavichus wished the party and soviet workers and all of the republic's grain growers success in carrying out their field work and in solving the tasks advanced during the conference in the CPSU Central Committee and in the speech by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov.

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The following individuals participated in the debates: 1st secretary of the Pasval'skiy Rayon Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania S. Bartkus, the 1st secretary of the Lazdiyskiy Rayon Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania K. Stontselis, 1st secretary of the Kupishkskiy Rayon Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania S. Tamoshyunas, the 1st secretary of the Ionishkskiy Rayon Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania A. Gushchinas, the 1st secretary of the Shakyayskiy Rayon Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania Yu. Iotsyus, the 1st secretary of the Yurbarkskiy Rayon Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania I. Bandzyavichyus, the 1st secretary of the Utenskiy Rayon Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania V. Tvariēnas, the

1st secretary of the Klaypedskiy Rayon Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania V. Sturis, the 1st secretary of the Shirvintskiy Rayon Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania A. Davidonis, the 1st secretary of the Kel'meskiy Rayon Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania Y. Leynartas and the 1st secretary of the Kedaynskiy Rayon Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania V. Povilauskas.

The following individuals participated in the work of the conference: the 1st secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania P. Grishkyavichus, members of the Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania V. Astrauskas, A. Barkauskas, A. Brazauskas, N. Dybenko, K. Kayris, A. Kayryalis, V. Sakalauskay, R. Songayla and L. Shepetis, candidate members of the Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania P. Ignotas, V. Kardamavichyus, V. Mikuchyauskay and Yu. Petkyavichyus, deputy chairmen of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the republic's Council of Ministers, ministers and executives of the staff of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers, ministries and departments.

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## REGIONAL

### LATVIAN CONFERENCE VIEWS STATE OF REPUBLIC'S AGRICULTURE

Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 27 Apr 83 p 1

/Article: "In the Central Committee of the Latvian SSR Communist Party"

/Text: On 26 April in the Central Committee of the Latvian SSR Communist Party a meeting of the first secretaries of the rayon and city Party committees was held, at which the tasks of the Party organizations of the republic were reviewed. These tasks evolve from the speech given by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Comrade Yu. V. Andropov at the meeting of the first secretaries of the republic, kray and oblast Party organizations.

A. E. Voss, the First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Latvian SSR Communist Party and member of the CPSU Central Committee, opened the meeting.

Secretary of the Central Committee of the Latvian SSR Communist Party, V.A. Chemm spoke at the meeting.

Participating in the discussion were the First Secretary of the Valmiyerskiy Rayon Party Committee R. Ya. Matisa, First Secretary of the Dobel'skiy Rayon Party Committee L.P. Misans, First Secretary of the Kuldigskiy Rayon Party Committee A. V. Bush, the First Secretary of the Daugavpils City Party Committee G. V. Bagnovets, the First Secretary of the Preyl'skiy Rayon Party Committee A.K. Chenanis, Chairman of the State Committee of the Latvian SSR for the Supply of Production Equipment to Agriculture N.A. Babkin, First Secretary of the Talsinskiy Rayon Party Committee K.K. Rutenber, Minister of Land Reclamation and Water Resources of the Latvian SSR A. P. Brill', the First Secretary of the Tsessiskiy Rayon Party Committee E.P. Rode, and Minister of Agriculture of the Latvian SSR K.A. Shpogis.

The various speeches pointed out that within the collectives of the kolkhozes and sovkhoses production and technological discipline is rising and that ties and cooperation between agriculture and the different sectors of the agroindustrial complex are strengthening.

The workers within this sphere of the economy are seeking to increase their efforts to improve the supplies of food and to achieve high final results at each work space, each production section and by each kolkhoz and sovkhoz.

During the past two years of the five-year plan the material-technical base of the republic's agriculture has continued to improve. During this time farms have received 7,500 tractors, 1,800 grain combines, 4,200 trucks and many other pieces of equipment. Deliveries of mineral fertilizers have been increased. More than 537 million rubles in capital investments have been assimilated for production and cultural-domestic construction projects.

The strengthening of agriculture's material and technical base has made it possible to achieve some growth in gross product, in spite of the difficult conditions of past years. On the average for the years 1981 through 1982 in all categories of farms there has been a gross agricultural product of 1,638,000,000 rubles, which is 41 million rubles or three percent greater than the average annual production in the 10th Five-Year Plan.

However, the achieved growth rate has not ensured the fulfillment of the approved plans for gross production.

As emphasized by Andropov in his speech, the CPSU Central Committee believes that active work is required to overcome difficulties in order to speed up the pace of development of agriculture and to solve the food problem. Each republic must make its important contribution to solving the Food Program.

During the past two years the majority of the rayons in the Latvian SSR have fulfilled their plans for selling grain to the state. This includes sales of potatoes, vegetables, fruit and berries. Farms in the Rihzskiy Rayon, which met its goals for selling all types of agricultural products to the state, are working diligently to fulfill the Food Program.

However, these successes, which were attained last year, cannot make us complacent. On the contrary, we must achieve a stable growth in the production of all kinds of agricultural product.

The Party, council and agricultural organs of the rayons must solve the primary task - to ensure the gross production of grain in the planned amounts, for which it is necessary to achieve an increase in yield per hectare on the average for the republic of approximately 5.5 centners.

Rayon Party, council and farm managers must require more of the managers and specialists on the farms for organizing the sowing of grain at the highest agrotechnical level and in the full amounts called for in the plan. It is necessary to ensure that virtually all winter crops be tended as carefully as possible and that there be concern for receiving the biggest harvests possible.

According to those who gave speeches, an important factor in increasing the efficiency of the use of livestock feed is its preparation. For this it is necessary to increase the monitoring of the fulfillment of the assignments set by the Latvian SSR Central Committee of the Communist Party for the construction of feed shops and other feed preparation facilities on the part of the city and rayon Party committees. It is necessary to raise the productivity of each hectare of land. Republic scientists have developed a rational system, taking into consideration the different zones, for conducting agriculture. However, at many farms the recommendations of science are being used inadequately and farming is being done at some farms in the old ways. As indicated by Comrade Andropov, it is necessary over a period of one or two years to introduce the ideas of the scientists at each farm. For the time being, as of the start of the year, at republic kolkhozes and sovkhoses the rotating of crops has been introduced at 519 farms; but this practice has been mastered at only 467 out of 555 farms. There has been a certain amount of delay in the introduction and assimilation of crop rotating at farms in Kraslavskiy, Madonskiy and several other rayons. The ministries of agriculture and fruit and vegetables, RAPO, and the kolkhoz and sovkhos managers and specialists must take immediate steps to introduce the rotation of crops at all farms and then to work diligently to see this practice assimilated.

As concerns questions having to do with land reclamation, the speakers emphasized that in the republic it is necessary to ensure the comprehensive undertaking of work to improve land and to make them useable for agriculture and to develop progressive systems and methods for conducting agriculture on reclaimed areas in order to obtain from them the projected yields of agricultural crops with the fewest expenditures of labor possible.

The practice of the work of the republic's leading farms convincingly demonstrates that in spite of weather conditions the reclaimed land each year produces yields that are 1.5 to 2-fold greater than on the average for the republic.

The speakers commented that it is also necessary to significantly improve the quality of land reclamation-related construction work. Unfortunately, thousands of hectares of barren land due to the poor regulation of water and reservoirs of the inter and intra-farm network are being used inefficiently, without the required return.

An efficient measure for raising the intensiveness of land use, it was noted at the meeting, is the stabilization and increasing the content of humus and applying lime to acid soils.

In solving problems having to do with raising the yields of agricultural crops and the growth in the yield of each hectare of land, the proper organization of seed farming and providing each kolhoz and sovkhoz with high quality seeds is of great importance. In recent years within the republic a certain amount of positive work has been done.

However, there are also cases of shortcomings in the organization of the immediate multiplying of seeds of agricultural crops. This attests to the need to take additional steps and to put seed farming on a better foundation. The continuation of the work to create the required material-technical base of seed farming is crucial in this regard, especially the creation of specialized farms, and ensuring the transfer of seed farming to an industrial basis.

The speakers carefully analyzed the problems of adopting the brigade contract system. It was noted that this work requires daily and careful attention on the part of the Party, council and farm organs, and that its results must be in evidence during this year.

In solving the tasks of the Food Program, it was noted at the CPSU Central Committee meeting by CPSU Central Committee Secretary M.S. Gorbachev, questions having to do with improving the agroindustrial complex overall are very important. In connection with this, within the republic there have been created and are now operating agroindustrial associations, at which work is now underway to improve the economic mechanism of farming. At several RAPO /rayon agroindustrial association/ organizations significant successes have been achieved and positive experience has been gained. At the same time work to improve the style and to raise the efficiency of the RAPO's is not sufficient. They still have not managed to eliminate the departmental approach within individual sectors of the agroindustrial complex. The sectors which support agriculture have not been forced to make final results their ultimate goal.

As concerns questions having to do with the development of livestock farming, the meeting participants commented that available possibilities are not being used fully. In particular, it is necessary to reduce the slaughtering of underweight cattle, to reduce the sterility of animals, to take better care of young animals and provide a stable livestock feed base.



In his speech at the CPSU Central Committee meeting, Andropov criticized the poor work with the agricultural personnel. The speakers said that over the past several years at republic farms the quality of managers and agricultural specialists has improved somewhat. At the same time the shortcomings in the selection, posting and training of personnel were listed.

The meeting participants spoke of the importance of making greater use of the possibilities of the professional and technical institutions and the training combines which prepare agricultural specialists. The leading collectives of industrial enterprises and the organizations of republic cities can and must lend a great deal of help to the training of machine operators.

The meeting participants emphasized the need for shock labor in spring field work. The most important task of the Party, council and farm organs at the local levels is to do everything possible to perform the spring planting on a timely and quality basis and to tend the sowing operations and to provide for the complete care of the plantings of winter grain crops.

In conclusion at the meeting, First Secretary of the Latvian SSR Central Committee of the Communist Party and Member of the USSR Party Central Committee, A.E. Voss, gave a speech.

The ruling body of the Latvian SSR Central Committee of the Communist Party convened this meeting, he said, to discuss the problems of the Party organizations of the republic, which evolve from the speech of General Secretary Andropov at the meeting of the first secretaries of the central committees of the Party at the republic, kray and oblast levels on matters having to do with agriculture. You know that at this meeting, which was held one week ago, several practical matters were discussed regarding the development of agriculture and the realization of the Food Program. In his precise and substantive speech, Andropov thoroughly analyzed the difficulties and shortcomings in fulfilling the Food Program. He also disclosed some reserves and possibilities available to agriculture in the Soviet Union. The conclusions and proposals contained in the speech and the tasks put forward are our guidance for specific action; they indicate the main directions in achieving high final results in the current year and for the five-year plan.

The speech of Politburo Member and Party Secretary M.S. Gorbachev was of a business, specific and sharply critical nature; it led to a frank and useful conversation about how to more rapidly and better solve problems of the development of the rural economy. All speakers highly praised the enormous amount of work done by the Politburo and the Secretariat of the CPSU Central Committee to improve the state of affairs in all sectors of agricultural production.

A.E. Voss continued that each of us clearly sees and well understands that this year the kolkhozes and sovkhoses of the republic and of the entire Soviet Union have started out in new, more favorable economic conditions. These conditions were created by the decisions of the May and November (1982) plenums of the CPSU Central Committee and by several party and governmental decrees. The task is to with the greatest efficiency possible make use of these actions and to obtain the needed return.

A.E. Voss spent some time on several problems of a current and future nature, which require the immediate attention of the Party committees.

The first thing that must be kept in mind, as emphasized by Yu.V. Andropov, is to provide for stability in farming and to significantly raise its productivity. This is a key concern and the foundation of livestock farming, a crucial link of the Food Program. Increasing the quality of farming means to increase the yield, strengthen the feed base and to obtain an additional large amount of livestock product.

In recent years we have seen a disparity between the number of head of cattle and the amount of livestock feed. The number of head of all kinds of cattle is steadily increasing, but the supplies of feed are barely growing.

In yield of grain and feed crops the republic is standing still. If there is no harvest there is no basis for expanding the feed base, neither in a quantitative nor in a qualitative sense. This leads to the conclusion that no order will be brought to the use of land and that no serious thought can be given to seriously developing livestock raising.

Without waiting for nature to bless us, we must undertake to raise the quality of farming at each kolkhoz and sovkhos and in every field. This must be accomplished in an involved and skilfull manner.

A high quality farming can be found where scientifically sound crop rotations have been implemented. Meanwhile, at many of our kolkhozes and sovkhoses the rotating of crops still has not been assimilated. The implementation of crop rotating in the next few years must provide high and stable yields of grain, feed and other crops.

Estimates show that already in this year just on the basis of raising the quality of farming we are able to increase on the average for the republic the yield of grain crops by three to five centners per hectare, which will make it possible for us to attain the level stipulated by the Food Program. Of course, this task

is not an easy one. But it is a realistic task and all rayon Party organizations and rural communists must work hard to come up with a practical solution.

The efficient use of agricultural lands is today the most pressing task in agriculture; the result of all kolkhoz and sovkhos production, and ultimately the realization of the Food Program, depends to a large extent upon the solution of this problem. From this concept of agriculture we must proceed in our work both for the future and for the current year of agriculture at all stages of work. The task of the party, Soviet, and economic organizations is to rivet the attention of all of our personnel to questions having to do with making better use of the land.

A.E. Voss continued that in Andropov's speech it was stated that agriculture must get in step with scientific-technical progress and must more boldly, actively and on a larger scale make use of what is new and advanced. The Party organizations must devote more attention to enlarging the role of science in raising the efficiency of all sectors of agriculture. At the same time it is necessary to be constantly concerned about the practical implementation of the experience of the leaders of agricultural production.

Quite a bit has been done in the Latvian SSR to popularize the achievements of the best workers and collectives through the use of all forms of information and propaganda. However, in analyzing what has been done in the light of the high demands of the CPSU Central Committee, we see clearly that this key matter has not received all of the attention that it deserves. It is necessary to bear in mind that the universal assimilation of the achievements of the leaders is not the current vogue or someone's good intention, but a mandatory, I repeat, mandatory and well-planned work of state importance, the daily business of the Party organizations and the rayon Party committees.

It is necessary to use in a more decisive manner the experience of the leading kolkhozes and sovkhoses in order to pull the lagging farms up to the level of the average and leading farms. We all know that along with many leading kolkhozes and sovkhoses, where in difficult natural and climatic conditions each year good harvests are grown, they are creating a solid feed base and are fulfilling the assignments, there are quite a few farms that lag behind. To eliminate the lagging of these farms and to strengthen their economy is one of the key reserves for further expanding the efficiency of livestock farming and the growing of feed and for the successful fulfillment and overfulfillment of planned assignments. The rayon committees and executive committees of the rayon councils, the agroindustrial associations must reach out to each farm that is lagging behind and carefully look into the reasons for the lag and then organize the training of personnel and advance, finally, this matter from its standstill. We must remember, comrades, that today any slowdown in the adoption of the

experience of leading farms is almost the same thing as overlooking an economic possibility.

Further on in A.E. Voss' speech he touched upon several questions having to do with further improving the work of the rayon agroindustrial associations. It was indicated that the Party committees in accordance with the attitudes of Comrade Yu. V. Andropov must be concerned about the fact that the new organs in the rural communities must become strong at a faster pace. It is very important to assist them in selecting the correct direction for their work and to seriously undertake to solve the basic problems of the development of agriculture and the overall agroindustrial complex. While providing harmony and the coordination of the actions of all organizations engaged in agriculture, the associations must support and stimulate the useful initiatives and diligence of the kolkhozes and sovkhoses.

The rayon Party committees must increase their control and monitoring of execution and demand of each specific individual for each specific matter at hand and establish clear order in all levels and at all levels of managing the agroindustrial complex.

In A.E. Voss' speech a great deal of attention was devoted to working with the managerial personnel at the kolkhozes and sovkhoses. The complicated tasks facing agriculture and the growing use of the achievements of science and technology and the transfer to progressive forms of organizing and paying labor place, as pointed out by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, great and largely new demands upon the managers. Recently many of our kolkhozes and sovkhoses, particularly the lagging farms and those which are staffed with young, talented specialists, have in actions demonstrated their organizational capabilities and competence. The Party committees must continue this work, while constantly improving the selection and training of personnel. Very serious attention should be given to solving the problem of the managerial personnel of the economically insolvent farms.

The CPSU Central Committee and the government have issued a special decree about raising the role and responsibility of management personnel in rural locations. The fulfillment of this decree must be closely monitored by the Party organizations. Work with personnel must be strongly supported in Party hands. For it is the work with the personnel, their selection and education, that is the key to success.

One of the key tasks of the Party organizations in the Latvian SSR evolving from the speech of Comrade Andropov was the fuller use of local opportunities and resources for increasing the production of foodstuffs, A.E. Voss emphasized. Such opportunities, as shown in practice, are available everywhere and in large numbers. However, some Party and council organs in local areas seldom take into consideration in their work the actual situation and do not show



needed concern about seeking and mobilizing all local opportunities and resources for improving the supply of food to the population. In this regard it is necessary, in particular, to speak about the use of the opportunities of the private subsidiary farms of the general population. A significant portion of the population does not own any cattle at all. The Party organizations, the councils of peoples' deputies and the managers of kolkhozes and sovkhoses must work harder to increase the amount of cattle owned by the general population.

Or take a look at the subsidiary farms of the industrial enterprises. This is a large help for improving the supply of food for the population. We have available to us everything needed to solve this problem. But in many places this important matter is still receiving very little attention. In some Party organizations they argue that the economic managers do not want to get involved in subsidiary farming. What does this mean? The development of subsidiary farms at industrial enterprises is the Party line and it must be carried out.

The CPSU Central Committee and the government have taken the necessary steps to increase the production of foodstuffs both in private subsidiary farms and in the subsidiary farms of the enterprises. At this point it is necessary for each rayon and city Party committee to work on a practical solution of problems connected with the use of local opportunities and resources.

This year is the decisive year for the entire five-year plan, continued A.E. Voss. The most important thing that must be done this year is to ensure that the planned production of grain is accomplished, as well as the livestock feed and other agricultural crops.

At the present time when the spring field work has the entire republic busy, the most important practical task is the high-quality carrying out of agrotechnical work. The Party committees must closely monitor all work connected with ensuring the harvest.

It is necessary to take exhaustive, additional measures and to use all available reserves and opportunities in order to lessen the dependence of our agriculture upon the deviations in weather.

Everyone knows that the weather in recent years has not favored us. But experienced managers who know what they are doing and good organizers never count on any special favorable inclination of the weather. They make all plans by estimating for the worse conditions and then select the appropriate technology.

We have taken the position and are now taking the position that the success of any matter to a large extent depends upon the quality of the organizational and political work, and upon the organizational capabilities of the personnel, and upon their skill to get their bearings and efficiently function in the most complicated situation.

The Party committees must take efficient steps to further intensify livestock farming and stubbornly raise the productivity of cattle and poultry and steadily increase the output of product.

During the current wintering season we have experienced some positive shifts. It is very important that this planned tendency in improving the basic indicators maintain a steady and irreversible nature. To do this it is necessary to continue actively influencing those who work in all sectors of the livestock industry. It is clear that a very great deal depends upon the feed base. We have outlined a specific program for sharply increasing the production of livestock feed, which is projected for the entire five-year plan. The rayon Party organizations must do all that is needed to ensure that this program is accomplished without fail in all of the component sections and that it constantly provide the required yield.

The most careful attention of the rayon Party committees must be given to questions having to do with the preparation and procurement of livestock feed.

The guiding light in the production of livestock feed is to fully meet the needs of the livestock farming sector for coarse and succulent feed and to fulfill and overfulfill the plans for the production of feed concentrates, emphasized A.E. Voss. It is necessary to repeat this because some workers rather than actively acting and solving the problems that arise on a timely basis and making better use of internal reserves and opportunities for increasing the production of coarse and succulent feed are seeking to acquire additional grain forage from the state. At the recent plenum of the Central Committee of the Latvian SSR Communist Party, we decisively discussed such dependant attitudes.

In summing up what has been said, I want to make special notice of the fact that the most important task of the rayon Party organizations is to ensure not only the fulfillment but the overfulfillment of the plans for the state procurements of livestock products, set for the current year so that we can to some extent make up for the shortfalls experienced during the first two years of the five-year plan. I repeat: this is the most important task and it must be fulfilled at all costs.

In conclusion I would like to reemphasize that the tasks which evolve from the speech of Comrade Andropov at the CPSU Central Committee meeting and which we must accomplish in agriculture, require that in the work of the Party organizations there be more persistence, specificity and business mindedness and knowledge and in complicated conditions to find ways to successfully fulfill the plans and to fully implement the Food Program.

The following comrades participated in the work of the meeting:  
A.E. Voss, I.A. Anderson, E.Ya. Aushkap, Ya.Ya. Vagris, R.O. Verro,  
V.I. Dmitriyev, A.E. Ikauniyek, S.I. Postnikov, Yu.Ya. Ruben, P.Ya.  
Strautmanis, V .A. Chemm, A.K. Zitmanis, E.M. Ozols, B.K. Pugo and  
also the deputy chairmen of the Latvian SSR Council of Ministers,  
ministers, responsible workers from the apparatus of the Central  
Committee of the Latvian SSR Communist Party, the LaSSR Council of  
Ministers, and republic ministries and departments.

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## REGIONAL

### LITHUANIAN AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT HEAD ON LAGGING FARMS

Vilnius KOMMUNIST in Russian No 3, Mar 83 (signed to press 23 Mar 83) pp 7-15

[Article by V. Normantas, head of Agricultural Department of Central Committee of Communist Party of Lithuania: "Only Work Produces Success"]

[Text] Skilful management; effective assistance -- the foundation for improving weak farms.

In the case of agriculture, special importance is attached to the natural conditions. The geographical zones differ from one another in terms of soils, relief, amount of precipitation and duration of the growing seasons for the plants. Each rayon and each individual farm possesses unique characteristics.

A great amount of work has been carried out and is being carried out for the purpose of equalizing the conditions of management. An entire complex of economic and organizational-technical measures has been carried out throughout the republic. Of these measures, it is important to single out the differentiation of prices, production specialization in conformity with local conditions and logistical assistance for those farms which operate under less favorable conditions. As a result, many farms, regardless of the zone or lands involved, have become stronger and have achieved a level of production which conforms to the specific local conditions and the requirements of the time. Considerable results have been achieved in agriculture throughout the republic.

But do the achievements of recent years conform fully to the existing potential? Unfortunately they do not. Greater results can and must be accomplished and we must proceed along the path leading to progress at a faster rate. This applies first of all to those farms which, in terms of their production and economic level, lag behind their neighbors despite the fact that the latter operate under similar conditions. And there are many such farms.

There are various reasons for farms lagging behind. But first of all an attempt is made to justify such a condition on the basis of objective factors which are not dependent upon the leaders. Obviously, such factors have always existed and they will exist in the future. Progress in agriculture is held back by an insufficiently effective economic mechanism. Certainly, there have been objective causes. Economic activities are adversely affected by poorly



coordinated relationships between farms and the enterprises and organizations which process the products produced by them, which carry out procurements and also which provide services for agriculture.

It is obvious also that shortcomings have not been avoided in the planning of production and procurements, in the area of construction, land management or the organization of logistical supply. There have been and there continue to be other factors which preclude the possibility of improving agriculture. Everything must be done to eliminate those obstacles which hinder the normal activities of farms and more favorable conditions must be created for each one of them for the purpose of intensifying production and strengthening the economy. This is borne out by the measures being undertaken during the course of implementing the decrees of the 26th CPSU Congress and the May (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. As is known, commencing this year the procurement prices for agricultural products have been increased and, in addition, bonuses are being paid out to farms which operate under poor natural-economic conditions.

Using state budgetary funds, many installations of a social nature will be built at unprofitable and low-profitability kolkhozes which do not have adequate fixed productive or non-productive capital at their disposal. Measures are being implemented aimed at stimulating animal husbandry workers and also leading workers and specialists, who are transferring out of the sphere of administration and services for the purpose of working directly at kolkhozes and sovkhoses. An agroindustrial complex has been formed and legally justified. Rayon agroindustrial associations have been created which bring together the kolkhozes, sovkhoses and other state farms, enterprises which buy up and process the agricultural products and organizations which provide services for the farms. At the present time, an important step must be taken by the farms themselves. The farms must arrange their economies based upon the principle of cost accounting, while strictly following a regime for thrift, striving to raise the efficiency and quality of labor and utilizing all reserves for social production and all labor, material and financial resources.

One way or another, the mentioned circumstances affect all farms and yet their effect is by no means the same. Good managers, even if they are unable to ensure uniform and dynamic production growth, at least avoid a considerable reduction in it or fluctuations in the economy. Here a high productivity for the fields was rapidly restored. Thus rich yields are again being obtained for all field crops, various types of feed are being procured, the productivity of the livestock is again increasing, the procurement plans are constantly being fulfilled and the economy is becoming stronger.

There are dozens of such farms in central Lithuania -- in Zhemaytii, Dzukii, Aukstaitii and the Vilnius area. They are to be found in each rayon. Meanwhile, this cannot be said concerning some farms. Their status is improving too slowly or they are simply standing idle in place, achieving some successes but thereafter returning once again to the initial positions. Even last year, a comparatively favorable one for agriculture, many farms did not achieve the proper results. No increases were recorded in yield. Adequate quantities of coarse and succulent feeds were not procured during the winter and thus no increases are taking place in the productivity of

livestock or in the production of meat and milk. Understandably, the financial status of these farms is by no means brilliant. They constantly lack internal resources and as a rule they require assistance in the form of state credits in order to extricate themselves from their predicaments. They are unable to carry out expanded reproduction or strengthen the logistical base required for successfully solving the social problems. More than one half of the farms in Tel'shyayskiy, Zarasayskiy, Mazheykskiy, Yurbarskiy, Raseynskiy, Moletskiy and Shilutskiy Rayons completed the year with losses. Many such farms are even to be found in Birzhayskiy, Pakruoyskiy, Vilkavishskiy, Alitusskiy and Ukmergskiy Rayons.

The production level and status of the economy exert a direct influence on other spheres of life and activities among the rural population. Strong farms tirelessly accumulated fixed productive and non-productive capital, they managed their lands well, they created a strong logistical base and they introduced a progressive production technology and new forms for labor organization based upon extensive mechanization of labor. Weak farms in this regard either remained in their former positions or they realized only negligible progress. Wonderful settlements of the municipal type developed in some areas, fine living and working conditions were created for the rural workers and the manpower problem was solved. In other areas however, very few changes took place and the future prospects for the farms are vague.

The division of the farms into strong or weak ones is a reality. And since this is true, then an exchange of opinions with regard to how best to improve the backward farms and assist them will obviously be of use. A discussion took place on this subject on the pages of the journal KOMMUNIST, based upon an article by the well known scientist and agricultural specialist A. Budvitis. Beyond any doubt, no ready solutions are at hand. It is difficult to point out what must be done and by whom in a particular instance. Indeed, there are no identical farms. They differ from one another in terms of many factors: management conditions, capital supply, availability of manpower, production and economic level and traditions. Thus, one cannot be satisfied here with stereotyped actions, nor can everyone be made to fit the same pattern. The best advice in such situations is the scientific recommendations and the experience of farms which have overcome this barrier. The fact that such experience is available is borne out by the statements made by farm leaders on the pages of the journal KOMMUNIST.

There are many who maintain that it is more difficult to implement improvements in farms which have poor land at their disposal and also large farms. It is understandably more difficult to improve a large farm which, in addition to other factors, operates under poor natural-economic conditions. But there is another truth that is well known -- only work produces success. The kolkhozes Shvesa in Varenskiy Rayon, Obeliya in Alitusskiy Rayon, imeni S. Kirov in Shal'chininskiy Rayon, Chyulenay in Moletskiy Rayon, Lukne in Skuodasskiy Rayon, Raudonoyi Zhvaygzhe in Tauragaskiy Rayon and dozens of other farms are in no way inferior to the managers of fertile lands. Included among them is the Kolkhoz imeni K. Pozhela in Lazdiyskiy Rayon. Its land is evaluated only at 27 points. Here the mechanical structure of the soil, the relief and the configuration of the fields are not considered to be favorable. To this one must add that the farm is one of the largest in Dzukiya -- it consists of

three and a half former farms. However, its achievements in all spheres without exception can serve as an example for a majority of the managers of good lands. Here is some data. Here, almost daily and under all types of climatic conditions one point more than a quintal of grain is grown, the productivity of potatoes fluctuates from 180 to 200 quintals per hectare, forage root crops -- 600-650, corn fodder -- 300-350 quintals per hectare and hay procurements from cultivated meadows -- 45-50 quintals per hectare. Each year, high quality intensive farming serves to guarantee the kolkhoz fine results in animal husbandry and in its economy overall. The farm is obtaining more than 3,200 kilograms of milk per cow and it is producing more than 230 quintals of meat and 560 quintals of milk for every 100 hectares of agricultural land. The farm has achieved a stable profitability level. It has everything at its disposal that is required for the work, daily routine and life of its people.

There are some people who entertain an incorrect understanding of farm consolidation. As is well known, the task is being advanced at the present time of ensuring that each farm has a large modern settlement of the municipal type with a school, kindergarten-nurseries, a palace of culture, dispensary, dining hall, trade center, domestic services pavilion, baths, stadium, park, asphalted streets and engineering communications, in short, everything that is vitally necessary for the daily routine of a modern agricultural worker. And all of this is possible only on a large farm.

Hence the process of farm consolidation is a natural phenomenon. Farms are combined only in the presence of the necessary conditions -- production concentration and specialization, requirements for the rapid solving of social problems. But the consolidation of farms is not simply a mechanical task -- carry out the procedure and that ends the matter. By no means. A large farm requires constant attention and assistance. In the case of farm consolidation, concern must be displayed for the personnel, for the administrative structure, wages, for the fate of former farm settlements and for correcting the plans for land management, roads, communications and so forth. Where these factors are lacking, the process of developing a large farm tends to drag out. And today the activities of these farms are hampered by many unsolved problems.

Thus the farms lag behind as a result of various objective and subjective causes. Thus, in order to furnish advice on how best to raise or assist a backward farm, it is necessary first of all to uncover those factors which prevent a farm from keeping pace with its neighbors. Just as a doctor cannot commence treating a sick person until he has established an accurate diagnosis, similarly it is impossible to assist a farm if the reasons for its falling behind are not known. And these reasons can be established by a competent committee by analyzing thoroughly the economic activity of the collective and its social-economic development. Understandably, these conclusions must be discussed within a collective and, when possible, the reasons uncovered must be analyzed at the rayon level. In addition, an attempt must be made to isolate that point where work aimed at correcting the entire chain of urgent problems can commence.

Many discussions are taking place on the subject of furnishing assistance to weak farms: what should this assistance be and who should furnish it? But



it is not simply a matter of waiting patiently off to the side. Effort must be expended if the assistance is to be effective and nature more generous. It will be necessary first of all to rely upon one's own reserves and to utilize them fully. But it is obvious that weak farms will not endure in the absence of assistance -- specific, practical and at times extended. I do not agree with those who hold to the opinion that assistance should be abandoned if it is inadequate. Assistance is furnished not to the leader, but rather to the farm or collective. If a leader is incapable of utilizing assistance properly, then he must be replaced, but do not abandon the farm to the mercy of fate.

The partners in the agroindustrial complex and all administrative elements from bottom to top are truly accomplishing a great deal in the interest of improving results and eliminating backward kolkhozes and sovkhozes. It is known that problems exist, problems which must be corrected rapidly. Every attempt must be made to ensure that each partner in the agroindustrial complex carries out his assigned task completely, since the effectiveness of management is dependent upon his doing so. This is possible and it represents a most important condition for aiding backward farms in achieving the level of leading ones. These factors should be combined in all spheres of economic activity.

The chief wealth of a farm is its land. Land is the bread-winner and the source of all blessings. Thus priority attention must necessarily be given to the land. As a rule, there are fewer tamed fields at weak farms. Here, for one reason or another, mainly of a subjective nature, there are more defective land reclamation systems and tamed arable lands, meadows and pastures which do not produce good yields than on other farms. On such farms the plans for land management have not yet been implemented, crop rotation plans have not been introduced into operations and the intra-farm roads have been neglected. In short, there is no foundation for high quality intensive farming. These farms must be provided with assistance in creating such a foundation. It will be necessary first of all to examine and correct the existing land management and crop rotation plans, increase the volume of drainage and soil improvement work on fields not requiring drainage and accelerate the sowing of meadows and pastures and the installation of roads. Secondly, order must be restored to drainage systems which were poorly equipped earlier but which are still in operation, eliminate former farmsteads, remove unnecessary electric power line poles and restore order to roadside strips. The councils of rayon agroindustrial associations, land managers, land reclamation specialists, highway workers, power engineers and communications specialists must all display concern for these matters.

While all of this is important, it is still only the beginning of a large amount of work that must be carried out and only a necessary condition for obtaining high yields and a high culture of farming. The land managers are under an obligation to achieve further success in taming the fields and in the intensification of farming. Many farms in Panevezhskiy, Kedayskiy, Shakyayskiy, Vilkavishskiy, Prenayskiy, Skuodasskiy, Kretingakiy, Kayshyadorskiy, Varenskiy and some other rayons are successfully reinforcing these principles. Shrubs and trees of little value have been removed from the fields here, rocks have been gathered up, the roadside strips, the edges of fields and the areas



around electric power line poles have been plowed up and the stacking of hay has been carried out in the various areas. On these farms the straw is being gathered up in a timely manner, organic fertilizers are being moved out onto the fields and the tending of land reclamation canals, groves remaining out on the fields, areas beyond pasture fencing and field roads has been organized. A chief consideration is the fact that here a good manager is recognized by his carefully tilled arable land. There was good reason for several dozens of such farms being recognized as kolkhozes and sovkhozes of a high level of farming. But by no means is such order being found in all areas. Moreover, it is lacking in particular on weak farms. And in those areas where such order is lacking, indifference and unproductive labor prevail. Thus the assistance for weak farms must commence with the restoration of order. Only after order has been restored to the land will it be possible to achieve further progress: to introduce a scientifically sound system of farming and progressive forms for organizing labor and production.

Proper coordination, rhythm and consistent operations are often overlooked on weak farms. Here one often sees neglected arable land on which as a rule the stubble has not been removed completely, the soil is prepared late for the sowing of the winter crops and the fertilizers, especially organic fertilizer, and also the chemical agents for protecting plants, are applied on an untimely basis. The lands remain unplowed on these farms in the autumn and thus an impasse develops in the spring in connection with the preparation of the soil for sowing. Or the weather conditions change and use continues to be made of the former technology. This is also typical of many backward farms.

Another problem -- increasing the supplies of fertilizer and their utilization. It has been proven that on drained lands mineral fertilizers furnish up to 50 percent more yield and they are also effective on soils which have not been subjected to land reclamation operations. The effectiveness of organic fertilizers, especially on soils which are poor in humus, is well known. Hence the fertilizers must be held in high respect in all areas, but unfortunately this is not always the case. A great amount of concern must be displayed for the proper storage of the mineral and organic fertilizers.

Up until now, many farms have lacked suitable warehouse facilities for mineral fertilizers and even conventional manure storehouses. Organic fertilizers are stored outdoors on the farms. Because of unsuitable storage, the quality of the fertilizer deteriorates and its effectiveness is lowered. Today, with the quantities of mineral fertilizer being produced still insufficient, the poor maintenance and inefficient use of it is simply a crime.

The fertilizers must be spread in a more diligent manner. This is borne out by the differences in the strips of seedlings. Indeed this constitutes a reserve for raising the cropping power and, even more important -- it is an accessible means and one which does not require great capital investments. And, once again, these reserves are best used on large farms. It is believed that this efficient method for applying fertilizer was rejected without sufficient basis for use in the case of green-manured fallow. For enriching the soil with nitrogen, it is best to use pulse crops. In short, the proverb is correct -- you reap what you sow.

A third aspect and one which, as is well known, warrants special attention is that of seed production. It would seem that we have many varieties for a majority of the agricultural crops, varieties which have been tested, regionalized and introduced into production operations. But the leading farms are not satisfied with this. Side by side with the strain testing stations, they are carrying out a constant search for highly productive and lodging and disease resistant varieties and they are sowing the more suitable of them on their production areas. The weak farms are not doing this. Here large areas are occupied by non-promising varieties, the quality of restored sowings is low, only small quantities of pulse crops are being cultivated, especially fodder beans, peas, fodder peas and lupine. In addition, these farms lack seed for leguminous grasses, especially clover. A priority obligation of the farms themselves is that of displaying concern for this matter. But at the present time they require assistance from supporting neighbors, who could provide assistance in sowing the seed tracts with productive varieties. This would make it possible for them to obtain their own seed material and to replace gradually the low yield varieties of agricultural crops.

Animal husbandry also requires the assistance of patrons. As a rule, highly productive livestock predominate on the large farms, a statement which cannot be made regarding the weaker farms. With the aid of patrons, the weak farms can create a nucleus of pedigree livestock, such that sometime later all of the livestock can be replaced by more productive animals. This will make it possible for the weak farms to raise more rapidly the intensity of animal husbandry operations. Beyond any doubt, the assistance of scientific institutes and the supportive work of scientists are required in this work. Nor does the problem end with mutual assistance and collaboration with neighbors or the supportive assistance of economically strong farms, which has been supported by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania. Meetings, exchanges of experience, apprenticeships, assistance in the form of equipment during the busy harvest period and especially in equipping the territories of production centers and in the installation of roads are playing an important role with regard to implementing improvements in backward farms. This must be taken into account.

As a rule, backward farms have a weak logistical base at their disposal. They do not have modern complexes and their livestock is maintained in non-mechanized facilities, dispersed in various areas. On such farms there are no modern workshops for the repair of equipment, garages and mechanisms remain outdoors. The repair workers have poor working conditions. There is a shortage of warehouses for storing products and those that are available are primitive in nature. It is obvious that during this modern stage the best method involves the expansion, modernization and mechanization of existing production facilities. The validity of this method has been proven. It is presently being employed by dozens of well known farms. The same holds true for bases for the repair and storage of equipment. But life itself requires each farm to have a mechanical yard with workshops, a garage for tractors and motor vehicles, a shed for other items of equipment and implements, gasoline refueling stations and, it goes without saying, all of the necessary cultural-domestic facilities. Weak farms require special assistance in this area. In solving this problem, contributions can be made by the patrons -- city-dwellers and neighbors and also systems for providing logistical services for agriculture and construction organizations possessing great potential.

Finally, there is one other important factor -- this concerns the development of subsidiary enterprises and trades in the rural areas. There are those who question their importance and are very skeptical regarding their future. But this is in vain. One must view the development of these enterprises and trades first of all as a means for strengthening the economies of farms and, secondly, as a method for expanding the production of consumer goods required mainly for the daily routing of the rural workers and the production of certain spare parts to satisfy the needs of the farms and thirdly -- as a means for retaining youth, especially young women, in the rural areas. There are many unsolved problems in this work. First of all, the development of the subsidiary enterprises and trades must be justified legally and a planned nature must be attached to its production, logistical supply and sale of products. Secondly, a solution must be found for the problem of personnel training and the range of specialties in the technical schools and rural professional-technical institutes must be expanded. Simultaneously, a solution must be found for the problem of cooperation among the farms and enterprises.

Since there are many problems, a great amount of effort is required in order to find solutions for them. The status of affairs requires more harmonious and effective work by the partners of the farms and more skilful management of the farmers themselves.

Who plays first violin in all of these affairs and in the work of a farm? It is obviously the people to whom the administration of the farm, branch or subunit is entrusted to. It is always easier for a fine master to overcome an obstacle and it is easier for him to handle a complicated, difficult and new situation.

Dozens and hundreds of examples have already proven that if a collective is headed by an energetic, resourceful and creative individual, the work will proceed smoothly -- the farm will achieve modern heights. During the November (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, it was stated concerning such leaders that they had found their niche. The most important assistance for a weak farm -- the selection of a capable and energetic leader who is fully resolved to raise the farm from among the backward ones. It is difficult to refute this statement.

What is common in the work of good leaders? First of all, their work is characterized by respect and love for people and by a sense of responsibility to the collective. When asked where they began when heading a backward farm, many such leaders replied -- with attention to the individual, with concern for his working and living conditions and for business-like mutual relationships with the specialists and leaders of farm subunits and with efforts aimed at creating a favorable psychological microclimate in the collective. And when production and the surroundings change simultaneously for the better and order and beauty return to the fields and production centers and settlements, the individuals themselves will change and, as a result, it will become easier to solve the problem of manpower and personnel. Well directed farms prove that agricultural enterprises can be active and energetic.

Secondly, this type of leader, in addition to living today, also displays concern for tomorrow. They are not frightened by experiments, innovations or



bold solutions. More comprehensive support must be furnished to industrious and decisive leaders and more trust placed in them. It is obvious that each action and each decision must be well thought out and economically sound. And this can happen only if a leader thinks in an analytic manner and applies himself in a creative manner to recommendations and the experience of his neighbors. Those who perform blindly and rely solely upon decisions made by others will not see a clear path lying in front of them. Similarly, success will not be achieved by those who are unable to work with people, do not rely upon the experience of specialists, do not take into account the opinion of their collective, exercise very little foresight, do not grow in their role as leaders or remain content with old procedures. Quite often this serves as a barrier between a leader and his subordinates or collective.

It is even worse when a leader does not observe the norms and principles of the socialist life style, exceeds his authority or abuses his official position. It bears mentioning that a frequent change of farm leaders is considered to be a negative phenomenon. I believe that this is nothing more than the result of haste in the selection of personnel and yet by no means is it meant to imply that we must tolerate those who are unable to cope with the responsibilities assigned to them. Strangely enough, there are farms which have been headed by the same individual for many years, with no improvements taking place in the work despite all of the efforts taken by the leader. Perhaps there is no point to blaming such a leader, but instead maybe he should be transferred to another sector of work where he can be of more use. At no time however should the interests of the farm be sacrificed.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania has supported the initiative displayed by those leading workers and agricultural specialists who expressed a desire to transfer out of the sphere of administration and services to work directly at kolkhozes and sovkhoses and also from leading farms -- to backward ones. This movement is already producing results. But this does not mean that less attention can be given to personnel training at the farms themselves. An important condition for personnel training is trust, improvements in the role and responsibility of middle echelon specialists and leaders and concern for their professional expertise and political development.

The overwhelming majority of specialists -- technologists and organizers of individual production elements, leaders of brigades and farms -- are truly performing well in their assigned sectors of work and they are striving to do everything possible for their collectives. But one has only to manifest indifference towards their work and immediately thereafter their initiative, creativity and responsibility are adversely affected. This can very easily frighten away even a good individual, specialist or leader. It is easier to undermine an individual's confidence in his own abilities than it is to develop a leader. Independence and freedom for creativity and for carrying out research are as necessary as air for personnel at all levels. At no time should leaders be allowed to hide behind their failures, their lack of managerial ability or irresponsibility.

The role to be played by leaders and specialists at all levels is beyond dispute. But the fate of a farm is determined to a considerable degree by the collective and the personnel who work in it. In those areas where the



collectives are united, where a fine working atmosphere, friendly relationships and a normal psychological microclimate reign and where the principle "One for all and all for one" has been adopted as the norm, it is here that the work will proceed in a fine manner and no doubts are entertained with regard to achieving success. But this is not happening in all areas. The greatest shortcoming is poor labor discipline and weak responsibility for the work of a collective. Indeed, an irregularly laid out furrow, a poorly plowed field, a patch of ground that was not sown, spilled grain, a neglected machine, livestock that were not fed or watered in a timely manner, irregular work attendance by workers and damage to social properties are all factors which adversely affect the work of a farm.

Good discipline, harmonious operations and a sense of obligation to the collective must become the norm for behavior. The party organizations, committees and bureaus are under an obligation to develop the farmers in a spirit of intolerance of mismanagement, the squandering of material values and incidents involving violations of labor discipline. They must display concern for ensuring that the leaders and specialists are not diverted from their direct responsibilities unless for a very serious reason. Economic and organizational conditions must be created in the farmer collectives which will encourage creativity and initiative among the personnel. This can be achieved only on the basis of constant, comprehensive and purposeful work. Special importance is being attached to ensuring that concern is being displayed in all areas for the industrialization of labor in the rural areas, for introducing more improved forms for labor organization, especially the brigade contract, and for creating good working conditions.

The personnel wish to be consulted and taken into account. In those areas where meetings take place between leading workers on the one hand and kolkhoz members and sovkhos workers on the other on a very infrequent basis and where the kolkhoz and sovkhos members are unable to participate in the development of plans, in the preparation of obligations, in discussions of work carried out or in solving problems concerned with the long-range development of a farm, there is no basis for feeling that they are the true masters of their subunit or farm or that they are responsible for the status of affairs. Yet we have a system for carrying out such work that has been tested in actual practice. General meetings, production conferences, brigade days, meetings between leading workers and the personnel, purposeful work by all of the ideological teams -- all of these factors constitute a true means for raising the activity and training of the personnel. Great importance is attached to the personal example of the better workers, especially the communists and komсомols, and also to a well organized socialist competition, to the use of material and moral incentives, to celebrating the accomplishments of leading workers and to persistent concern being displayed for the daily routine, life and culture of the people. And here there are no matters of secondary importance. Everything is important. The totality of all of these factors is the best guarantee for success. The center for all of this work must be the party organization and the conductor -- its leader.

At the present time, the entire country is working and engaged in implementing the Food Program. Each farm is clearly aware of its role and tasks. The General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, in a

report delivered before a ceremonial meeting in honor of the 60th anniversary of the USSR, noted that "these problems and these tasks are within our capability and we can and must solve them. We must orient ourselves towards action and not towards high-flown words -- this is what is required today in order to further strengthen the great and powerful Union of Soviet Socialist Republics."

Success and forward progress will depend upon the degree to which we succeed in uniting and mobilizing our forces for carrying out these tasks. This requires that we work from day to day in a manner such that we are able to see the results of our work today and even greater results tomorrow. At the present time, importance is being attached to completing the livestock wintering period and preparing for and carrying out the spring sowing.

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## REGIONAL

### KAZAKH COMRADE COURTS' DUTIES DEFINED

Alma-Ata AGITATOR KAZAKHSTANA in Russian No 4, Feb 83, pp 27-29

[Article by S.Zhumabaev, consultant to the legal propaganda department of the Ministry of Justice of the Kazakh SSR: "Comrade Courts"]

[Text] Comrade courts had already started to be formed in our country during the first years of Soviet power. V.I.Lenin regarded them as one of the most important means to strengthen labor discipline, to instill a communist attitude in labor, to involve working people in the governing of state affairs. In 1919 in materials to the draft Program of RKP(b) [Russian Communist Party (bolshevik)], V.I.Lenin pointed to the necessity of introducing comrade courts and emphasized their educational role many times. Vladimir Ilyich wrote in a "Telegram to chiefs of requisition groups at all railway lines" that "class-conscious workers would not allow violations of strict proletarian discipline and would condemn mercilessly those who by their actions defame the Soviet State."

The role of comrade courts has become even more significant at the present time when a communist society individual is being formed. They represent the collective attitude of people toward those who behave unworthily.

Comrade Courts can be created in any labor collective that numbers, as a rule, not less than 50 people, as well as at housing administrations, house management offices and rural communities. Their rights and obligations are defined in the "Comrade Courts Statute" approved by the Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Kazakh SSR dated 29 March 1977.

Comrade courts are elected by open vote. They examine statements from citizens, administration and trade union committees regarding unauthorized leave from work, coming late or leaving early from work, alcoholism and other breaches of labor discipline, violation of labor protection and occupational hygiene regulations, losses, damage, stealing of supplies, public property, tools, equipment [if no criminal responsibility is involved]. The comrade courts protect dignity and honor of citizens, parental and filial duties.

Statements are examined for 15 days after being received, and the cases relating to hooliganism, petty larceny and speculation are handled within 10 days. After a second complaint about breach of law, the matter is transferred to a committee of inquiry.

What kind of measures are taken by comrade courts? These are warnings, reprimand or censure or imposing a fine from 10 to 50 rubles. Comrade courts can bring up before management and trade union committees such issues as depriving a defendant completely or partially of an annual bonus, a free pass to a rest-home or sanatorium or to remove him from a waiting list for a new apartment or expansion of his living quarters.

Pronounced warnings or public judgements' remain in force for 1 year. But very often the censure of comrades produces such an effect on the offender that he, as they say, changes before your eyes, and gets rid of the bad habits. In such cases, a petition by public organizations or co-workers these measures of public punishment can be removed earlier. Appeals against a resolution can be submitted within 7 days in the trade union committee or the local Soviet of People's Deputies that directs the comrade courts.

The work of comrade courts is an important, tedious and responsible activity. Measures have been taken to encourage people who actively participate in them, and carry out extensive preventive work in workers collectives and at home. The management of trade union committee can give the courts a commendation, award honorary certificates, valuable gifts, or bonuses. They receive additional paid vacation time up to 3 days and are provided free passes to sanatoriums and rest homes.

There are more than 16,000 comrade courts in the republic. In the capital alone there are about 900 comrade courts. The work is proceeding well there. Comrade courts of the Alma-Ata tobacco factory, presided by R.S.Simkina; under M.K.Lavrova at the housing committee of the house management office No 21; under N.G.Shadrin at the block street committee No 10 in Alma-Ata. Here, prior to consideration of the matter at a court session, these comrade courts mandatorily verify facts of breaches in labor discipline and order, they determine witnesses, and acquaint the defendant with the proceedings. The meetings usually take place after work, which assures broad participation of the working collective in the comrade courts. The resolutions of the meeting are made public.

Significant help in the strengthening of labor discipline is provided by comrade courts at the Karaganda plant of heating equipment, the Pavlodar aluminum plant, and the Achisaisk polymetal combine.

However at a number of enterprises and organizations the role of comrade courts is replaced by administrative decree. This is typical for commercial enterprises. And here too it is necessary to increase the role of public in the drive against wrongdoers.

Comrade courts are called upon to promote the initiative of moscovites directed at improving the organization of labor, intensifying the struggle against bad management and violations of production and state discipline.

First it is necessary to be more demanding with lawbreakers and to make public the faults of those who completely ignore public opinion. Second, it is necessary to strengthen propagandize and elucidate [matters of] labor law and the rules of a socialist community.

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## REGIONAL

### MAJOR THEMES OF RECENT LITHUANIAN LITERATURE EXAMINED

Vilnius TIESA [TRUTH] in Lithuanian 12 Feb 83 p 4

[Article by Alfredas Guscus: "The Most Relevant Theme of Contemporary Prose"; from the column "The Writer and the Present"]

[Text] About a young author who appears more distinctively on the literary scene we say that he entered it with his own theme; about an author who already won his recognition that in writing he uses his favorite theme (such and such).

The view of the entire literature changes as time goes by, and an individual writer can avoid the stylistic and thematic modifications even less. Time changes even the way of life of an entire nation, and naturally it must also change the writer's style, his themes and his problems. And yet the essential, characteristic writer's originality survives even his greatest artistic evolution.

An interesting artistic evolutionary curve would emerge from the chronological examination of works of Juozas Grusas, Juozas Baltusis, Jonas Avyzius, Alfonsas Bieliauskas, Mykolas Sluckis, Jonas Mikelinskas, Vladas Dautartas, Viktoras Miliunas, Jonas Dovydaitis and our other writers. There is also no doubt that during the long and complex creative process these authors remained faithful to their natural artistic thinking, style, and themes. The thematic field of their creative work changes and expands, and so does the stylistic and conceptual meaning of its themes and problems. However, the orbit in which their ideas, feelings and the new artistic conceptions travel remains the same. It cannot certainly be otherwise since every genuine talent is similar to a planet moving on the same path that has been assigned to the period of its existence.

History indicates that literature thematically renews itself with the changing generations of writers which enrich each other.

Every distinct talent develops in its native land. So far most of our literary talents were brought up on rural soil. The artistic attitudes are "coded" in childhood, during the first years of conscious life, and by the images of the native land. The impact of this "code" is very strong. We know some writers who have been living in large cities for many years and enjoying all the benefits

that civilization and technology can provide, and who come to the village most of the time only on holidays. However, urbanization does not affect their attitudes and character more noticeably, and all their thoughts are devoted to the village, its people, their work and their prospects for the future. And with a few exceptions, the framework of rural themes provides sufficient scope for their creative work.

The ranks of Lithuanian prose writers are filled mainly with the authors of rural mentality even today, at the end of the 20th century. The predominance of rural themes in today's literary process is therefore easy to understand. This area, however, has recently been expanded by many novels, short stories and narratives depicting the life of the intelligentsia and the urban youth.

Perhaps during some past 5 years the priority in our prose was given to the theme of art and the artist, or to the so-called artistic theme. One after another novels, short stories and even narratives appeared, which centered on an artist, a journalist, or an intellectual of artistic nature and creative disposition, in search of a creative outlet and man's purpose in life in general, and critical of himself and of social environment. The artistic themes played a positive role first of all in a sense that they forced both the writers themselves and the readers to check certain moral values--a condition without which even the most talented individual cannot assume an artist's mission and responsibility. Works based on such themes raised sensitive questions of relationships between the artist and history, and the artist and the people. No doubt, exploring a new thematic stratum and testing a new hero increased the artistic experience of prose writers and inspired them to try larger tasks.

What was lacking in the writings that took this thematic direction? First of all, they lacked a more distinctive principal hero, his more active relationship with reality, taking a more determined civic stand, and more involvement in social thinking. He was prevented from assuming his full dimension by the trifles of everyday life, petty pretenses, ambitions, and the discrepancies between words and deeds. Many an author portrayed his professional "brother" mercilessly, from a negative side, eagerly showing his weaknesses, lacking a determination to escape the limitations of living conditions and to bring out the spiritual strength of the people who create art, and the historic meaning of their work.

Great significance is therefore attributed to the novelists' efforts to create the kind of artist's image which would emit the light of man's universal existence, dispelling the drabness of everyday life; from which a wider perspective of history and nation's life would open; and which would enable us to look at today's artist not only through the prism of the moral evaluation of his contemporaries but also of several past generations. For example, V. Bubnis' "The Hour of the Full Moon." Increasingly more often the Lithuanian prose writers enrich the artistic image of man with folkloric, mythological and fictional elements. This can be clearly seen in the works of such Soviet writers as G. Aytmatov, V. Rasputin, G. Amiredjibi, N. Dumbadze, Q. Gonchar, T. Pulatov, J. Kros, and others.

The novelist must feel the need of ideological and stylistic explorations, and must bring it out in his work. This can also be noticed in M. Sluckis' new novel "Round Trip to the Mountains"--a conventional fictional presentation of actor Ingerman's image; in Alf Bieliauskas novel "Peaceful Times"--an extension of the geographical area of action and a dramatic comparison of characters with a different world outlook and different destiny, and so on. Artistic searching is dictated by changing times and the need to expand the realistic method itself. "The change may affect different varieties of realism, individual manners, the ways of presentation, and so on; but the dialectic of realism remains the same. The realist writers are compelled to look always for new forms of expression and to repudiate the old stylistic solutions", wrote the Russian literature researcher D. Likhachev.

What other thematic areas have the prose writers been looking over recently? First of all the historic area. The writings of high artistic value such as J. Baltusis' "Story About Juzas", J. Mikelinskas' "Where the Land is Flat", and V. Dautartas' "Tale of the Old Willow" have strikingly brought to life the peasant's lot in the bourgeois era, and his struggle for the land and the preservation of his moral and social dignity. The young prose writer brothers Dirgelai in "Funeral Wine" and S. T. Kondratas in "Grasssnake's Look" aim their vision at Lithuania's more distant past. The efforts of these authors to express themselves in an original way are commendable; it is only to be wished that their visions of the past and their exotic heroes relate closer to present-day man's historic existence problems. More prose writers are engaging in historic themes in recent years, such as R. Klimas in the short story "Ginte' and Her Man"; V. Martinkus in the novel "The Drops"; J. Maciulis in the novel "The Moving River Banks"; P. Treinys in the novel "Jievaras Bridge"; a Drilinga in the novel "The Sun Has Already Risen." The number of works on this theme keeps increasing; however, we have yet to await a work whose epic scope and artistic impact would equal, say V. Mykolaitis-Putinas' "The Rebels", or which could compete with the current Georgian and Estonian historic novel.

There are a number of other thematic areas which also remain untouched. For example, little is written on the military and the patriotic theme; we are yet awaiting a satirical novel; nor can we boast to have an abundance of science fiction; the adventure stories enjoyed by the readers are created by two or three authors; and there are hardly more authors writing about the sea.

Rather complicated are the problems of development of the Soviet man's materialistic outlook, mainly of the Soviet youth. The questions of search for the truth and of the painfully wrong steps in some aspects were dealt with more openly by J. Mikelinskas in the short story "Wild Apple Tree"; by V. Radaitis in the short story "My Galileo"; and by J. Maciukevicius on the novel "Kissing the Roan". The Lithuanian writers should be encouraged to use this important theme from, let us say, a novel like "The Law of Eternity" by the Lenin Laureate N. Dumbadze, in which it has been examined with civic courage.

Perhaps the weakest link of major present-day Lithuanian prose is the theme of work, or putting it on other words--the production theme and the worker's image. We become aware of this literary situation at the time when the number of city dwellers has exceeded that of the rural population; when the agrarian

nature of the work has already for some time been replaced by the industrial; when the largest part of writers' organization members live in the republic's large cities; when cooperation agreements between the writers' and workers' collectives are concluded one after another; when the number of encounters of the masters of words are increasing in the plants, factories and associations. This, I should say, is a common paradox of literary development showing that we quite often have the worst knowledge of that object, thing, fact, phenomenon and person which is right here, closest to us.

The process of industrialization in Soviet Lithuania has already gone a long way; we already have a working class which distinguished itself by valiant traditions, and we have a technical intelligentsia; more than one industrial giant now exists in the republic; and the atom has already been harnessed to generate power. There are also more examples showing how work, elevated to the heights of scientific and technical revolution, is changing the face of our country, peoples' psychology, their mutual relations, and culture. How much more time, then, is needed for our writers to turn their eyes to an area on which the existence of all the people as well as their own depends?

Only a very narrow circle of prose writers deals with these themes--M. Sluckis in the novel "The Sun is Going Down", V. Bubnys in the novel "Flowering of Rye Not Sown"; L. Jacinavicius in the short story "The Sorrel Field" and the novel "Tea at Five O'Clock in the Morning"; J. Dovydaitis in the novel "Thunderer's Horses", and M. Rakauskas in the short story "Weigh It With Your Heart." Most authors handle the workers' theme in a fragmentary way, devoting to it a few episodes or a few plot lines. Perhaps the most distinctive theme of recent Lithuanian prose appears in Girdzijauskas novel "People Were Good To Me" (1973), which portrays the problems of the technical intelligentsia. Regretfully, this authors' later works about the workers' and technical intelligentsia's life do not attain a similar artistic level and do not receive significant social response.

Thus, after looking over the thematic fields of major Lithuanian prose, we see that the rural scene is still the best cultivated area so far. Prose writers' attention to it is understandable, and many of their works show the extent of social concern, responsibility and love our writers display in looking at our present-day village and the social and ethical problems of its people.

Every national literature cherishes the traditional themes most, which attract the attention of most writers, such as the theme of the village and recent past in Lithuanian literature. It would be wrong, however, if other areas of social reality would remain forgotten or ignored as the work and production themes are being forgotten today. Whatever care is given to the crop of a single field, it cannot fill all the bins--the changing reality opens new thematic vistas to the writers. They could be handled more effectively by the young writers.

Work has made man what he is! This thought alone should already remind us that the so-called production or some other theme cannot be handled in a shallow and one-sided way. The basic purpose of literature must be remembered,



which is to reveal universally the social and moral essence of man. An ably written work always tells about a universally understood man, no matter where he works--in a village, in a city, in a scientific institution, or in a factory. The occupation of a literary character is only a key to the grasp of the hero's and the realities' problems. Why does J. Baltusis' novel "Story about Juzas" appears to be so majestic and universal, which from the first glance seems to depict the lot of a rather primitive "human mole"? I think it is because the writer depicts the peasant's work, his way of life and his psychology as closely related to history, and to the ethical and philosophical problems of man.

The value of literature is measured not only by the originality and the depth of its writers' artistic thinking and their peculiar style. The meaning of literature is also judged from the way it reflects the most important problems of the world today as well as the national issues, and from the way it perceives and describes the worries and the destinies of its contemporaries.

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## REGIONAL

### ESTONIAN TELEVISION PROGRAMMING, ITS DEVELOPMENT DISCUSSED

Tallinn RAHVA HÄÄL in Estonian 6 Apr 83 p 3

[Article by V. Lindström, chief director, TV programming: "On the Development of TV Programming"]

[Text] On political days many questions have been asked about TV programming and scheduling and there has been interest in the possible developments of television. Here we will be answering these questions.

Television has become a full-fledged member of our family. The newborn baby was pampered, the adolescent was cared for, but full responsibility is expected of the adult. After all, there have been claims that the modern viewer gets 60 percent of his information from TV.

Development of television is characterized by tremendous speed and extent. Only 10 years ago Estonian TV had color programs totaling 12 minutes a day. Today black and white technology has been forgotten. The total volume of production in the same period rose from 110 hours to 150 hours. Even greater shifts have taken place in the technological processes.

The developments are also reflected in the structure and increased volume of TV programming. Ten years ago the telebroadcasts beamed from our republic totaled 29.5 hours daily, currently that figure is 46.1 hours. The I program of the central TV is broadcast in its full extent--13.4 hours. Last year the All-Union II program made its debut--13.2 hours daily. Recently the volume of the Leningrad TV that can be viewed in our area has increased to 7 hours daily. The possibility of program choice has brought up the question why the Estonian TV is relaying the programs of the Central TV's I program. But in spite of rapid progress one-fifth of our TV audience still cannot receive the I program of Central TV directly. For this reason the general distribution of the Estonian TV program has been constant over the last decade: Of the 12.5 hours of daily broadcasts local programming amounts to 8 hours, with 4.5 hours being relayed programming.

A task of the 5-year period calls for making the I program of Central TV available to all of our republic's television viewers. This calls for extensive capital investment and the meeting of this task is a professional duty of the communications workers. The viewers of the Kohtla-Järve area will

certainly be happy to see the completion of the new TV tower that will provide the technical means to satisfy the needs of these TV viewers. New TV towers must, however, also appear in south and west Estonia.

The volume of Estonian TV's local programming at the end of the 5-year period will still be greater than that of the LaSSR, KiSSR, TaSSR, and the TuSSR, and equal to that of Lithuania and Moldavia. It is clear that such a position is a respectable one and points to the maximal use of available resources. Let us remember that the current TV station was designed to produce 500 hours of black and white programming a year. The available space has not increased over the last 18 years, but technology has progressed, color programming has been adopted. The volume of original programs is now 1210 hours a year. For this reason the expectations concerning the opening of the second phase of the building are understandable. While the existing available space amounts to 42,000 cubic meters, the studio complex under construction will add 55,000 cubic meters.

TV development has also changed the viewer's attitude to the colored screen. To meet the justified expectations of our audience our primary task must be the improvement of the content and form of our programs, the search for fresh artistic forms and methods, and the implementation of new technical means. A more comprehensive analysis of the vital problems of life, a more extensive generalization of socialist experiences, an activation of the viewers through new topics and questions and novel artistic solutions--these are the paths guiding the thoughts of TV programmers. Every season, week and day forces us to observe life more deeply and seriously. The guidance of the CPSU Central Committee's November Plenum brought to the screen a new program, "Management Style," the discussion program "Workingman's Word," and the May Plenum's thoughts brought forth the series "Grain Mill." In order that the 40th anniversary of the great victory would be worthily celebrated the series "Veterans" recently made its debut. Programs that the audience applauds will be on the screen for years, others are replaced by new ones.

It is of course understandable that the viewer would like to see more or longer programs dealing with his favorite subjects. This, however, would unavoidably reduce the extent of problems that can be discussed. No matter how important one or another topic might be, the TV screen cannot become monopolized. There are viewers who would like to see more movies. The Estonian TV has been able to broadcast an average of 250 movies a year. The number of movies made especially for television, of telefilms and videofilms has risen markedly. TV series have become especially popular. Subtitling movies or video tapes has helped preserve all the original components of an artistic movie. True, the last variant is unsuitable for aged people or for those with vision problems. The value of film programming is primarily dependent on a better selection of both topics and genres, an improved use of the film resources, and the finding of favorable time slots. The same holds true for sports programs. They can be increased at someone's expense. Unfortunately, television itself has served to favor certain kinds of sports. Reductions in coverage of figure skating, ice hockey or basketball have been criticized. But often this is not due to TV decisions; the wishes of the managers of the competitions, the organization and standards of the competition, and the technological and creative resources also

play a decisive role. TV itself has for years been fighting against rote coverage that was common in the first stage of TV development.

The key problem of TV programming calls for meeting greatly varying interests. For example, the music of the young people and music designed for the young people has given rise to differing opinions. We have attempted to insure that all kinds and genres of music are represented, including the best of modern and classical music. I think that the viewers of the series "Songs of the Red Carnation" have seen a good overview of political songs and their practitioners in the world. The "Stars of Light Music [Estrad]" has attempted to show the best-known practitioners of that genre, and the popular music of one or another country in general. Recently "With a Song Through the Years" was broadcast, showing the development of Soviet song. If we are looking for songs or singers in our homes, then there are various series both for beginners and advanced viewers, for amateurs and artists. "Folk musicians," "Star shower," "Visit," "Circle Round," "Concert studio," "Band music"--the schedule of teleconcerts is extensive and varied, attempting to teach and to guide. "Guitar school" is broadcast now for the second winter. Before the USSR anniversary we showed our native land in all the federal republics, with music programs being at the very top of that visiting card.

The programming, filming, and an ever more careful consideration of audience wishes is much more complicated than it might appear at first glance. Families without children prefer movies at an early hour, parents are opposed. We have scheduled children's programs at a time when most of the children have done their tasks (study, walk, training) so that they might be able to view the programs along with their parents. On workdays we usually start with children's programs at eight.

The increase of technical resources has allowed us to increase the extent of repeat programming. Our instructional programs are on the screen both in the afternoons and the mornings. Artistic programs are also usually repeated sooner or later, not to mention TV plays or theater performances. Our archives also include several news-related series whose documental value will certainly increase over the years. Enn Eesmaa's program "People's Artists" acquainted us with all Estonians who are USSR people's artists of the ESSR. Andres Vihalem brought us the series "Academicians" which preserved the members of our academy on video tape.

To make more colorful, convincing and effective programs--that is our task and duty. The increase in the number and volume of television programs demonstrates the constant attention of the party and the government to this most important means for the political, esthetic and moral education of the workers. It has been stated repeatedly that TV is an integral part of modern mentality, and is at the same time contributing markedly to the solution of problems in the national economy. The Estonian TV is attempting to do its best.

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REGIONAL

PERSONNEL CHANGES AT KRONSTADT RAYKOM PLENUM

Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 29 Apr 83 p 2

[Article: "Meeting of Kronshtadt Raykom Plenum"]

[Text] A plenum of the Kronshtadt Raykom took place in order to examine an organizational question.

In connection with his confirmation as head of the obkom, V. N. Lobko was released from his responsibilities as first raykom secretary.

B. P. Tarbaev, who worked as chairman of the Kronshtadt Rayispolkom, was elected as first secretary of the raykom.

Secretary of the Leningrad Gorkom, A. F. Dubov, participated in the work of the plenum.

CSO: 1800/1425

REGIONAL

UZBEK WRITERS' UNION CHAIRMAN ON RUSSIAN AS SECOND LANGUAGE

LDO/2340 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 4 Jun 83

[Text] Our correspondent in Uzbekistan has reported a very notable fact: About 10 million people representing the nationalities and peoples living in the republic have named the Russian language as their second mother tongue. (Sarvar Azimov), people's writer of Uzbekistan, has this comment:

[Begin recording] For a long time in Uzbekistan, we have considered it very important that our young people, the people in our republic, should be proficient in Russian, should be familiar with Russian literature, and should know the history of the rich and mighty culture of the Russian people. The language of Pushkin and Tolstoy, of Gorkiy and Mayakovskiy, the language of our great Lenin is for all of us the language of our present and our future. When we teach our young people to speak Russian, this in turn contributes to their better knowledge of the Uzbek language, their national language. In other words, these things are mutually connected; they enrich the person who is studying simultaneously his own language and the Russian language.

There is the concept of a "mother tongue," and also the concept of a "second language." But when talking about the Russian language, no such concepts exist for us. We consider both Uzbek and Russian as our "mother languages." They are of an equal standing. We study these languages on an equal basis so that they should work to the advantage of our affairs in international communications.

The great Russian language is making long strides in many countries. The Russian language is studied by the peoples, and the young people, in those countries. Everywhere now there is a very great interest in the Russian language. Indeed, when talking about the Russian language, the peoples of the world and in particular working people see this language as the language of the country sending out calls of friendship, calls of cooperation in the name of progress, and calls in the name of peace.

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## REGIONAL

### CONFERENCE ON CENTRAL ASIAN FAMILY DETAILED

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 23 Mar 83 p 2

[Interview with Sh. T. Tashliyev, director of the Institute of History imeni Sh. Batyrov, by T. Khydyrov of TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA on the Ashkhabad Conference on the Central Asian Family]

[Text] Today was the opening day of an inter-republic conference in Ashkhabad devoted to the daily life of the rural family of the peoples of Central Asia and Kazakhstan. It was organized by the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Ethnography imeni N.N. Miklukho-Maklay and the TuSSR Academy of Sciences Institute of History imeni Sh. Batyrov. Our correspondent T. Khydyrov asked the director of the Institute of History Sh. T. Tashliyev, academician of the TuSSR Academy of Sciences, to answer several questions.

[Question] What goals have been placed before the conference?

[Answer] A wide range of questions on the status and problems of studying the new and traditional in the daily life of the rural family of the peoples of Central Asia and Kazakhstan will be discussed at the conference. Scholars will exchange the experience of studying this complex, pressing problem and field workers, engaged in the introduction of the new into life, will discover what has been done and is being done in fraternal republics in this area.

Characteristic traits of Soviet society are collectivism and comradeship, solidarity and friendship of all nations and peoples. These traits are characteristic for the Soviet family as well, forming the primary cell of society. The family and family relationships, as with society as a whole, are not bound for once and always by complex rituals and customs, but are in continuous change and development. Due to new historical conditions in people's lives, in the daily life of the family something new arises, something old disappears, having become obsolete.

The Turkmen family is at the center of attention of ethnographers of our republic. This theme is the key section of a composite, special purpose program devised by our academy, "The Development and Perfection of the Socialist Form of Life."

In the undertaking of ethnographic work the scholars of Moscow and Leningrad have shown us effective help. Particularly notable is the great role played by the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Ethnography and by its Central Asiatic sector headed by Doctor of Historical Sciences T. A. Zhdanko.

[Question] Why precisely has the rural family become the object of examination at this conference?

[Answer] In the daily life of the rural family there are many as yet unstudied and unsolved questions. Along with the huge changes in the material and spiritual life of the rural family much has still been preserved of the old customs and rituals which must be thoroughly studied and evaluated from the point of view of acceptability to a socialist form of life; it is necessary to investigate what is progressive, what is acceptable and what has been outdated, what hinders our progressive movement. At the same time it is precisely at the village level that questions of social development appear most sharply, linked with the creation of conditions of cultural and daily life of the populace--and in particular, with further easing the position of women in the family and in production, with instruction and education of the rising generation. Study of the material spiritual life of the family, of the rural population, thus has not only a scientific but also a great practical significance.

[Question] Tell us something of the specific practical conclusions of similar conferences.

[Answer] The generalizations, conclusions and recommendations of scholars help the party, soviet organs and social organizations to resolve successfully concrete problems of social development, to introduce the new and progressive which is created by our socialist reality into the daily life of the rural family, to struggle more successfully with harmful remnants of the past in the consciousness and daily lives of people. Such teamwork of scientists and field workers is necessary and useful. We see this in the experience of our republic, where under the leadership of party organizations significant work is being done on the study and introduction of new rituals.

[Question] Say a few words on the regional nature of the conference.

[Answer] It is Central Asiatic and dedicated to the new and traditional in the daily life of the rural family of the peoples of Central Asia and Kazakhstan. The people of this region have much in common in the historical past and present, in the tenor of the family, in the spiritual life, in traditions. The closeness which has existed for centuries, the interdependence, the interenrichment of the cultures of these peoples, have been strengthened even more during the Soviet period, in the fraternal family of peoples. It is important to trace this interconnection and interenrichment under conditions of developing socialism, to find out from one another in greater depth the processes which have occurred, what kind of new rituals have arisen, what has been adopted.

[Question] What is the range of questions subject to examination at the conference?



[Answer] The experience of the ethnographical investigation of the family of the people of the USSR; contemporary trends in the development of rituals (particularly with regard to marriage and children); mixed-nationality families; the conditions of cultural and daily life; the dwellings of the contemporary rural family--here is a far from complete list of questions which will be discussed at the conference. The scholars of Moscow, Leningrad and the republics of Central Asia and Kazakhstan will present reports and scientific communications. The reports and scientific communications will be heard and thus the participants of the conference will become acquainted with the daily life of the collective farmers of the Kolkhoz imeni Kalinin of Bakhardenskiy Rayon, which is the basis for the ethnographic study.

12318

CSO: 1800/1037

## REGIONAL

### VILNIUS CRIME PROBLEMS WITH YOUTH DESCRIBED

Vilnius KOMMUNIST in Russian No 3, Mar 83 (signed to press 23 Mar 83) pp 81-84

[Article by D. Sodeyka, procurator, City of Vilnius and K. Arlauskas: "Youth-- At the Center of Attention"]

[Text] Recently Minsk transport police arrested a group of adolescents at the railroad station at night: they had arrived at the capital of Belorussia from Vilnius. It soon became clear that they were the ones who had burglarized 18 apartments in Karolinishkes...

(From a criminal case)

The public is especially alarmed about juvenile crime. This is understandable. Quite a number of crimes committed in Vilnius are attributable to minors. This means that the struggle against juvenile law-breaking is a particularly crucial component in the struggle against crime.

It goes without saying that this struggle can be successful only when it is waged systematically, comprehensively and in a differentiated manner, and when there is participation by everyone--family, school, the collective and administrative organs.

The Vilnius city procurator gives a good deal of consideration to supervision of minors. Adolescents who do not work or study anywhere are registered at the police station and constant contact is maintained between schools and various public organizations. The structure and dynamics of juvenile crime are thoroughly analyzed twice a year, paying special attention to the so-called criminological characteristics of lawbreakers.

Analysis of the causes of juvenile crime indicates that lack of anything to do and idleness among adolescents play an important role. Individual collectives of industrial establishments in the city, as it turns out, take the easiest way out--an adolescent who systematically breaks the rules is simply fired. As a rule, a decision such as this is satisfactory to the administration of the establishment or organization, but is contrary to the public interest. For example, S., an adolescent, was sent to work at the 13th administration for

construction of the "Vil'nyusstroy" trust upon completion of vocational and technical school. A month later he was fired for absences without the authorization of the Commission on Youth Affairs and Employment. This was clearly a breach of specific requirements of the law, resulting in S. being without a job and left to his own devices.

A significant number of crimes are committed by minors in a state of intoxication. Investigations have proven that alcoholic beverages are sold to minors in some stores. Many adults are frankly astonished to discover that the law makes a provision for fines when young people are attracted to take part in drinking bouts. Students are often permitted to drink on evenings when there is no school. According to the data of sobering-up station employees, they have some cases of 12 to 13-year-old children coming their way.

It is particularly regrettable to see cases such as those still encountered, where police organs who have informed the labor collectives about the misdeeds of minors do not receive reports on the measures taken and thus can make no further plans to deal with these offenders. For example the collectives of the taksopark, electric meter factories, radio components, grinding machines and the "Vil'nyusstroy" trust and several other organizations had no reaction at all to information from the police.

Poor family upbringing and unhealthy circumstances frequently set young people on the road to crime. Children from families such as this sometimes have a bad influence on other students. It is becoming more and more necessary to resort to boarding schools as a means of protecting these adolescents from the unhealthy influence of their families. Unfortunately, current regulations require parental consent for placing a child in a boarding school. In the meantime, the majority of drinking parents will not give their consent: studies in a boarding school must be paid for, and they are not at all interested in that. There is one way out--and that is to deprive parents of their rights. This, however, is a long process. While the documents are being drawn up, the adolescents often have time to get completely out of hand. It appears that in this case the opinion of the labor collective should carry some weight--particularly local trade union committees and special commissions for aid to family and school. Let us remember that back in 1976 the VTsSPS [All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions] presidium approved new statutes regarding these commissions. It is important, though, to not just put the child into a boarding school; it has to be one that is actually devoted to juvenile education, and order must be well maintained.

An investigation was recently conducted to see how the requirements of these statutes have been carried out in several Vilnius enterprises. Commissions created at the leather tanning production association imeni P. Eydukyavichyus, at the "Spalis" production association for the manufacture of rigging, at the "Isaliva" sewing production association, at the machine tool-building plant imeni 40-letiya Oktyabrya, and at the electrowelding equipment and radio component plants have organized their work well.

For example, the commission on aid to family and school of the production association imeni P. Eydukyavichyus collected data on the studies of children of

workers at their enterprises; this information is constantly updated and they maintain close ties with the schools and are interested in adolescent behavior.

The commission at the electrowelding equipment plant organizes the leisure time of adolescents well: 10 different groups have been created in the plant club, including the "Alyye parusa" ["Red Sails"] club for students at the No 13 High School and children of plant workers. The commission at the machine tool-building plant imeni 40-letiya Oktyabrya organizes raids to check on weak students and checks on families who are not capable of raising their children as they should. A great deal has been done by the commissions at the motor vehicle repair enterprise, the calculating machine plant and the "Vilnius" furniture combine.

Unfortunately, things are far from being like this in all collectives. The commission of the construction planning bureau and experimental plant of the Lithuanian SSR Ministry of the Food Industry was formally created; it did not meet the requirements laid down by statute. The same kind of commission at motor vehicle transport enterprise No 1 only took care of working adolescents and did not carry out the other tasks stipulated by statute. Commissions at the Vilnius canning factory, the technical equipment experimental plant, the "Aushra" sewing factory, the "El'fa" electrical engineering plant and the Vilnius wine plant all had to improve their operations. During the investigation it was established that commissions for aid to family and school had not been created at all in many Vilnius enterprises.

The procurator's office of the city of Vilnius, carrying out the orders and directives of the general procurator of the USSR and the procurator of the Lithuanian SSR are constantly monitoring how the organs of internal affairs and of the commissions on youth affairs adhere to the respective laws and directives. For example, the manner in which internal affairs organs register statements and reports on crimes committed by youth was investigated, as well as the work of the administration of internal affairs on anticipation and prevention of crime among juveniles. The work of the commission on youth affairs was also investigated. A great deal of attention was given to observance of the law on organization at work and to preventive work with youth returning from special educational and training institutions--work colonies; an investigation was done as to how they met the requirements of the law in regard to the adolescents whose sentences had been set aside, as to how they follow the statute concerning public teachers of youth, and also statutes dealing with public inspections of youth affairs and special national volunteer detachments.

Constant attention is given to work with juveniles where they live. The city rayispolkoms, services for exploitation of available housing, youth clubs, commissions for inspection of youth affairs, schools, stations for maintenance of order, public inspections of youth affairs, comrades' courts, and headquarters of national volunteer detachments are investigated from this standpoint. The manner in which these enterprises meet the requirements of safety technology and of the law concerning labor safety procedures for young people is systematically checked. The control investigations make it possible to ascertain if



the decrees handed down previously are being met and if certain shortcomings noted are being eliminated.

Legal propaganda is considered particularly important; its forms are varied. Investigations are carried out more frequently at those enterprises or establishments, organizations, educational institutions and microrayons where there has been a particularly large number of incidents involving breach of socialist law. So-called legal propaganda months are organized annually, aimed at young people in different categories.

The city procurator, city commission on youth affairs, the administration for internal affairs and also the local units of these organs are constantly rendering systematic aid to the public active membership working with youth. Various seminars and conferences are held regularly.

Many of these investigations are conducted jointly with the city administration of internal affairs, the city commission on youth, the division of public education and the Komsomol gorkom. Results of the investigations are brought to the attention of the appropriate party and soviet organs and measures of the procurator's action are applied. The findings are reviewed by the commission on youth and in specific cases in the city or Komsomol gorkoms or gorispolkom. There are still many problems and unresolved questions. Thus an ukaz [legal order] issued in 1980 stipulates a fine of up to 50 rubles for uttering obscenities in public places. However, who has ever heard of the application of this ukaze in practice? This is our public duty; we will not solve these problems without the help of the general public. There have been enough laws passed; they must be enforced more effectively.

Other negative phenomena must be mentioned: In almost every school there is a deputy director in charge of extracurricular activities, but no extracurricular activities are actually going on. As a rule, these people are loaded down with a lot of classwork, and there are no activity groups in the school. The question of personnel for the inspections has also come to a head: at the present time there is too much responsibility resting on the shoulders of one inspector.

In short, there are many problems and the city procurator's office is sparing neither time nor forces to solve them. No increase in the juvenile crime rate has been observed recently.

Of course, there are still problems: there have been few positive changes in the fight against drunkenness; increasingly more crimes are being committed by students at vocational and technical institutions, by members of the Komsomol, and by loitering adolescents with nothing to do. Work with the courts must be better coordinated, particularly so that adults who lead young people into criminal activity or drunkenness might be exposed and held accountable.

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## REGIONAL

### COLLECTION OF ARTICLES ATTACKING RELIGIOUS ANTI-SOVIET PROPAGANDA PUBLISHED

Vilnius VALSTIECIU LAIKRASTIS [FARMERS' NEWSPAPER] in Lithuanian 19 Mar 83 p4

[Article by J. Sakalauskas: "Under the Cover of Religion"; from the column "New Books"]

[Text] A more attentive reader will probably have noticed several articles in the newspapers and magazines with stories about the clerical extremists--those who appear to be concerned about the future of religion but in fact use it as a cover in seeking to advocate anticommunist ideas. A number of such articles recently came out in a separate book published by "Mintis".

In the book "The Cover of Religion" we find articles about the origins and goals of clerical extremism, about its connection with political clericalism in the years of fascist occupation and of the postwar class struggle; about the similarity of some extremist priests' sermons with what the Vatican Radio and other anticommunist voices say against our society. This is indeed what the kinship of all those slandering socialism is all about.

Some people are not satisfied with the prayer books or other religious literature published by the state printing office. Some of them still need publications slandering the socialist system and the atheists, and inventing the "persecution" of believers.

The extremists like particularly to encourage the believers not to comply with the Soviet laws; disregarding the local government authorities they organize religious processions to visit the so-called "holy" places. Some extremist priests attack the teachers in particular. In explaining the world in scientific terms the teachers help the students to form a materialistic conception of nature and society. And that is exactly what arouses the extremists' ire.

Most people in our republic do not believe in tales about gods and hell, and live their lives by following the voice of their conscience. How, then, could a churchman influence them if these people do not attend the church? The extremist priests then use funeral opportunities, when both the believers and non-believers gather at the cemetery. There one can hear most anything in the sermons: that it is the atheism which is responsible for all the evils of life and that the church is the only guardian of good and the nation's culture. After making a little noise such a priest often forgets even to mention the deceased. This causes peoples' justifiable indignation, and this is also discussed in the book.

Part of the collection of articles is devoted to the Leninist concept of freedom of conscience in interpreting the Soviet laws of religious cults. Naturally, this will not please the extremists who apparently do not want to recognize the infidels' freedom not to believe and their right to propagate atheistic views.

In 1864, Pope Pious IX damned all those who maintained that the church should not use coercion. He called the freedom of conscience "a folly," and the freedom of speech "a stinking delusion". When the October Revolution erupted in Russia, Pope Pious XI began to speak about the freedom of conscience for all Russian citizens. In fact, what the Vatican was then concerned about was not the freedom for all religions but the unlimited freedom for the Catholic Church, which most frequently was on the counterrevolutionary side at that time. The Vatican did not talk then about freedom of conscience in other countries. Only in the second Vatican Council 40 years later (1962-1965), and after long debates did the church recognize the principle of freedom of conscience. The priests, of course, do not talk about it in their sermons to the believers.

In the articles taken from the republic's press and from newspapers of the Kelme, Kupiskis, Lazdijai, Prienai, Radviliskis, Raseiniai, Taurage, Varena, and Vilkaviskis rayons, the reader will find some interesting references which help to understand who is really concerned about religion, and who, under its cover, is concerned with anticommunist politics. The review of this book, just as all of our atheistic literature, demonstrates once more that atheism does not apply coercion but merely explains to those who are in error what the truth is all about.

0912

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## REGIONAL

### OBITUARY FOR TASHKENT MUFTI STRESSES HIS OPPOSITION TO ISRAEL

MOSCOW ASIA AND AFRICA TODAY in English No 2, Mar-Apr 83 (signed to press 18 Feb 83) p 53

[Text]

In the early hours of December 23, 1982, Sheik Ziyautdinkhan ibn Ishan Babakhan (74), Chairman of the Moslem Board of Soviet Central Asia and Kazakhstan, died in Tashkent after a grave illness.

He was one of the organisers of the Religious Moslem Board of Central Asia and Kazakhstan and its constant head for a quarter of a century. He initiated the publication of the journal *Moslems of the Soviet East* and actively contributed to it. Sheik Ziyautdinkhan made a decisive contribution to putting out six editions of the Koran in the USSR since the Second World War and the world-known collections of Hadiths prepared in their time by Imam al-Bukhari and Abu Isa at Termez.

Both common people and politicians throughout the globe knew Sheik Ziyautdinkhan ibn Ishan Babakhan as an ardent and indefatigable champion of peace and friendship among nations. He was among the sponsors of all the major international Islamic and inter-religious forums held in the USSR in the postwar years. He spoke forcefully at the biggest conferences and rallies in defence of peace in different corners of the

world. He was a confirmed advocate of united actions by the Moslems and all the people of goodwill in opposing imperialism, Zionism and racism and in working towards peace and social progress.

He constantly called on the people to show solidarity with the just cause of the Arab peoples fighting against the Israeli aggression, for the liberation of all the Arab lands seized by the Zionists in 1967 and for the implementation of the right of the Arab people of Palestine to a sovereign state of their own.

The tireless activity of Sheik Ziyautdinkhan in defending peace and strengthening friendship among nations met with a broad public recognition. He was elected member of the World Peace Council, member of the Presidium of the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee, member of the Soviet Peace Committee and to many other public organisations.

Those who knew him will for long remember Sheik Ziyautdinkhan ibn Ishan Babakhan as a leading public and religious figure and a sincere patriot of his socialist homeland.

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CSO: 1812/185



## REGIONAL

### REASONS FOR DECLINING GEORGIAN BIRTH RATE DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 8 March 1983 page 3, which is devoted wholly to features on the occasion of International Women's Day, carries G. Kharebashvili's 1900-word interview with Prof Irakli Pagava, a corresponding member of the Academy, concerning the reasons for Georgia's 30-year-long decline in population growth and ways to rectify it. Over the centuries, Georgians have reacted to chronic threats of physical annihilation by a "potent increase" in the birth rate. Now that such threats no longer exist, is the decline due to (a) complacency; (b) civilization; or (c) an overriding craving for the accumulation of things, which would be interfered with by having children to raise? Each of these factors plays a part. Professor Pagava then discusses a number of prevalent attitudes and practices that must be countered, as well as positive measures that can encourage having children. Women must be assured that childbearing, far from "aging" them, actually prolongs youthfulness. Gynecologists must persuade pregnant women not to abort, because of the harm that can result. Giving large families improved and larger housing out of turn is a good move, also giving preference in college enrollment (all else being equal) to children from large families. The two interlocutors discuss a wide range of topics including the physiological and psychological advantages of breast feeding over formula feeding (the latter has been shown scientifically to result in impotency and other disorders later on), the need for a harmonious atmosphere between man and wife and in the home generally, family attitudes that discourage the "fetishization" of material goods in children, and so on. Reference is made to the need for ways to give working mothers more time with their children, as the child "suffers" from being away from his mother too many hours in the day.

### GEORGIAN TRADE SCHOOLS NEED STRONGER BASE, BETTER TEACHERS

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 13 March 1983 has a 1700-word front-page editorial focusing on the republic's trade-technical school system, which has grown in public prestige in recent years. Nevertheless, low grades continue to be a problem, also drop-out rates. At present about 70 percent of the republic's new workers every year get on-job training only; by 1990, 45 to 50 percent should be trade-school

trained. One of the main obstacles is the generally inadequate technical base, even though some of the schools are getting substantial help. For example, the Dimitrov Aviation Plant has provided its own technical school with excellent machine tools and equipment, including one industrial robot which is to be followed by another this year. Some 62.3 percent of all trade school teachers have a higher education, but until recently there was no special pedagogical training in technical qualifications. The Polytechnic Institute has now established a section for this purpose, and "very soon" a special VUZ will be built with that profile. Finally, the editorial deplores the fact that many trade school graduates are thwarted in their attempt to find jobs according to their specialty, a situation aggravated by the negligent attitude of many employers toward new workers.

#### PROBLEMS. PROSPECTS IN KUTAISI VOCATIONAL EDUCATION SYSTEM

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 16 March 1983 page 3 carries B. Gedenidze's 1600-word article on some of the problems and prospects of Kutaisi's vocational education system. The city now has 11 PTUs [vocational-technical schools] with an enrollment of around 4700. By the end of the current five-year plan they will be graduating over 4000 new workers yearly. Two more schools are to be opened by the end of the 11th Five-Year Plan. The base enterprises are supplying all the necessary machinery, equipment, instruments, and tools the schools need to train the students and also, in many cases, provide paid work producing actual products. At present, only four of the city's PTUs are engaged in real production; by the end of the current period all of them will be. More and more of the students now come from Kutaisi.

One continuing problem is the number of graduates that either do not show up at their job assignment or quit soon after. This is the fault of both the PTUs and the base enterprises where they are assigned. The Kutaisi Automotive Plant comes in for considerable criticism in this regard. It was noted at the 11th GCP Central Committee Plenum that six of Kutaisi's vocational and technical schools are supposed to train workers for the automotive plant, but of 900 who were supposed to report there only 400 showed up (and the plant's records show even fewer). On the other hand, examples are cited of efficient and fruitful relations between schools and enterprises, yielding a high rate of graduates reporting as assigned and proper working conditions, pay, and other amenities well provided for them. The author then discusses such matters as the quality of the students (graduates of 8- and 10-year schools) sent to the PTUs, which has been getting better, and the problem of teacher credentials: only 17 percent of them have a higher education.

#### BIOGRAPHIES, BIBLIOGRAPHIES OF GEORGIAN WRITERS NEEDED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 6 March 1983 page 3 carries Professor Vano Shaduri's 1300-word article responding to and elaborating on a recent article urging the preparation of "academic editions" of the Georgian classics. Shaduri points out that in addition, biographies and bibliographies of Georgian writers--not only the literary giants but also lesser figures of the past--are an essential cultural necessity, especially for purposes of comprehensive and detailed scholarship. He points to the excellent examples set by Russian literary research, scholarship, and publication in these regards. All necessary material for such editions is to be sought in manuscript holdings, libraries and repositories, and newspaper and journal archives. Unfortunately, "some of our important people [deyateli]" underestimate the value of bibliographic reference works.

#### GEORGIAN RAILROAD FUNCTIONARY CONVICTED OF EXTORTION

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 11 March 1983 page 4 carries S. Kurashvili's 500-word account of the arrest and conviction of Murtaz Tsertsvadze, who soon after being appointed stationmaster at Tskaltubo demanded that nine ticket cashiers in the station each give him a kickback of 100 rubles per month. He made his demands through an intermediary, one of the cashiers. They made a counter-offer of 50 rubles per month, and the haggling went on for 3 months. Finally, someone turned him in. The Supreme Court held the trial in Tskaltubo, found him guilty, and sentenced him to 10 years of incarceration in a strengthened regime corrective labor colony, with confiscation of personal property. Following his release he will not be allowed to work in any job connected with the railroad for a period of 3 years.

#### HOUSEHOLD FARM PASSPORTS' INTRODUCED IN ABASHA RAYON

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 22 March 1983 page 1 carries B. Busia's 900-word report on the introduction of "household farm passports" in Norio, Abasha Rayon, emulating similar measures in Tkviavi and Akhrisi, Gori Rayon. The idea is to inventory all household farm resources--able-bodied family members, amount of land, and stock-raising capabilities--and have each household raise 100 kilograms of pork to sell to the state. This is separate from co-op agreements. The measure has been approved by higher-level soviet, party, and RAPO bodies in the rayon, and loans to acquire stock, unused land for additional feed, fertilizers, consultation, and other help will be made available.

## GEORGIAN 'UNREGULATED LINKS' EXPERIMENT BOOSTS PRODUCTIVITY

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 11 March 1983 page 2 carries Dzh. Kurkhuli's 2400-word interview with Dmanisi Rayon First Secretary E. Beridze concerning the rayon's experiment with "unregulated links" [beznyaryadnyye zven'ya] on a number of potato, livestock, and vegetable farms. It was instituted last year in the spirit of local initiative on the part of the raykom and its aktiv, rather than waiting for instructions from above, in order to rectify a situation in which farms went for years not fulfilling plans. Beridze quotes Academician V. Trapeznikov's assertions to the effect that managers and executives need to exercise their own judgment and maneuver wages and incentives to encourage efforts aimed at "end results." Under the system, "links" are responsible for all operations on their assigned lands, from soil preparation, sowing, cultivation, crop tending, fertilizer application, harvesting, and so on (or the appropriate operations in livestock and dairy farming). In contrast to the conventional system, in which specific teams go out and just "do their job," "go through the motions," and collect their pay regardless of results, under this system each member is personally motivated to work for high yields. The results last year were dramatic. Plans were overfulfilled by as much as 60 percent. Payment in cash and in kind was excellent. The quality of the work and the products improved greatly.

The links elect their own leaders (subject to final approval by the raykom buro), and those who are chosen undergo seminar training for certification. Members who shirk or can't pull their weight get their bonuses withheld as a warning, followed by dismissal or expulsion if they don't shape up.

In an appended note, the editors applaud the results achieved in the Dmanisi experiment and urge other rayons to take it up.

## GEORGIAN OFFICIAL DISCUSSES LEGAL PROBLEMS OF FARM CO-OP CONTRACTS

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 16 March 1983 page 2 carries Deputy Justice Minister A. Abesadze's 1900-word article on problems with legal aspects of standard co-op contracts drawn up by and between individual plot farmers and kolkhozes and sovkhoses. Citing relevant remarks by Shevardnadze at the January aktiv, he stresses that court officials need to have a better understanding of the system in order to settle disputes arising out of violation of the terms of the contract by either party. Abesadze goes into some detail on the general structure of co-op contracts by which individual plot farmers agree to keep kolkhoz and sovkhos livestock and poultry, the terms of payment, the time schedule, the farm's obligations with regard to providing feed, pasturage, veterinary service, transport, and so on. He emphasizes that such contracts are binding on both parties as complete equals, both in regard to benefits when the terms are fulfilled, and liabilities when they are not. It is this



latter aspect that is too hazily spelled out in standard contract forms, and civil (and in some cases criminal) legislation that is relevant must be appealed to in court cases that arise.

The situation has caused some difficulty in cases handled by the Abasha Rayon People's Court; in particular, instances of willful violation of terms of the contract, which are much more dangerous than inadvertent violations. "The court must not lose sight of the fact that willful violation of a contract by the individual [fizicheskoye litso] must not [be allowed to] foster enrichment of the citizen at the expense of society or the development of avaricious and speculative interests." The author concludes by recommending certain specifications with regard to liability in the event of accidental death of livestock and notes that the Justice Ministry is presently taking measures to ensure protection of the rights and interests of the individual and the agroindustrial association.

#### CZECH TROLLEYBUSES BEING IMPORTED FOR TBILISI'S STREETS

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 10 March 1983 page 4 carries a 100-word brief noting that three Skoda (Czechoslovakia) trolleybuses are running on selected Tbilisi transport routes and have been given high marks by passengers and operators alike. By year's end another 28 trolleybuses will be introduced.

#### PAMPHLET ON GEORGIAN PRIMARY PARTY ORGANIZATIONS REVIEWED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 10 March 1983 devotes all of page 2 to the recurring rubric "The Primary Organization Is the Party's Foundation." One feature is Sh. Lartsuliani's 900-word review of Prof. G. Muchaidze's new pamphlet, "The Primary Party Organization Is the Foundation of the Communist Party," published by Tsodna [Znaniye]. Much of the focus is on "increasingly democratic forms" in dealing with cadre matters. The Central Committee now makes a practice of asking the primary organizations for advice in cadre matters in order to "avoid subjectivism and voluntarism," "closed-door [kabinetnyy] decision-making, and "toady-ing." Professor Muchaidze puts forth the proposal of instituting, in the villages and small towns (poselki), a unified party center consisting of a territorial council of primary organization secretaries headed by the secretary of the kolkhoz or sovkhoz party committee, the work to be coordinated by the raykom agricultural department, and he presents a model of such a unit. Other aspects dealt with in regard to primary organizations include the complaint that participants in raykom and gorkom plenums all too rarely direct their criticism specifically at local buros and secretaries whose performance needs scrutiny. Efforts against "social inequality" also must be of concern to primary party organizations: "Under socialism, in which the principle of equal pay for equal work is in force,

inequality of property still remains because of people's individual and family differences. We still encounter phenomena which by their inner nature are not in accord with our social structure--for example, unearned income, inequality of provisioning of goods [otovarivaniye] for earned income, and the like. It is the duty of the party organizations to put a stop to such unhealthy tendencies and staunchly defend the social equality gained under socialism...."

#### GEORGIAN FISHING OFFICIAL DECRIES TOO MUCH PARTY WORK FROM ABOVE

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 16 March 1983 page 2 carries an 800-word article by A. Toidze under the general heading of the primary organization as the party's bulwark and how this ideal is realized in the party organizations of Gruzrybprom Association, in which he is a deputy manager. On the minus side, he complains that all too often the party unit secretary is burdened with all the work while his deputies and the other members are lackadaisical and passive. Moreover, too much of the primary organization's workload from above is duplicative or obtrusive and time-consuming. This impairs the secretary's performance both with respect to party concerns on his own level and with regard to his regular job duties, as most party secretaries hold important management posts. "Too much of the party organization secretary's time and energy is taken away from direct, vital party work with the collective by having to write all kinds of notices, lists, diagrams, reports, and memoranda for higher-level bodies. Sometimes it gets ridiculous: A higher-level body will have the gall to demand material concerning some aspect of the party organization's work even though it had already demanded the same material 6 weeks ago and got it, but has either forgotten about it or is too lazy to search through the files and prefers to call up and pester the party organization secretary."

#### TBILISI LOCOMOTIVE PLANT RECONSTRUCTION LAGS BADLY

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 5 March 1983 page 2 carries Sh. Amashukeli's 1100-word article on the still lagging reconstruction of Tbilisi's Lenin Electric Locomotive Plant, which started in 1978 and was originally supposed to be completed in 1980. When it was found that the plan had serious mistakes in it, the date was moved up to 1981, but progress has still been slow. The author lists a number of shops, buildings, installations, and systems that are far from being completed, and cites figures on fixed capital assimilation. There are some objective factors, such as slow deliveries of equipment and materials, but the fault lies mainly with poorly performing subcontractors. The vital importance of the reconstruction is clear from the fact that the plant manufactures 43 percent of the country's electric locomotives, which the railroads so desperately need (the Novocherkassk plant produces the other 57 percent).

Moreover, the Tbilisi plant's share might get reduced if the reconstruction isn't completed more quickly, and the financing that has been allocated could be withdrawn, thus seriously damaging the plant's social and worker amenity plans and also hurting the image of the republic's builders. The term "reconstruction," in fact, is not quite accurate: it's more like a whole new full-cycle plant, in which components and parts now brought in from Novocherkassk will be manufactured right in the plant.

#### LABOR STATISTICS LEAD INTO POOR DISCIPLINE, WORK TIME LOSSES

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 22 March 1983 page 2 carries Central Statistical Administration head R. Zsaria's 2400-word piece bemoaning the low level of labor discipline in Georgia's economy, especially industry and construction, resulting in work time losses totaling thousands of man-days. He cites numerous figures from various sectors. He goes further that slacking discipline itself is rather bad: many organizations and enterprises falsify records submitted to the Statistical Administration, or omit labor discipline figures, in order to present a better picture in this regard than really exists.

Furthermore, many enterprises are guilty of permitting excessive overtime labor while their work time losses remain high. The author discusses a number of measures that are needed to help rectify the situation, including broader adoption of the integrated brigade form, evening and weekend operating hours for shops and services so that workers won't have to take off work time (local soviets of people's deputies have a key role here), a stop to the pernicious practice of revising plans downward, and so on. He then focuses on problems with contract (delivery) discipline: quite a few large outfits, such as Rustavi Chemical, regularly have to pay huge fines for failing to meet contractual product assortment terms [nomenklatura], yet go on paying bonuses to their officials and workers for overfulfilling overall plans.

#### FALSIFIED STATISTICAL REPORTING WIDESPREAD IN TSKALTUBO

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 25 March 1983 page 3 carries a GruzINFORM report of a joint meeting of the Central Statistical Administration board and the Tskaltubo Gorkom Buro investigating widespread falsification of statistics reflecting overall and particular performance by various industrial, agricultural, construction, and service outfits in the Tskaltubo Zone, including Selkhoztekhnika, Gruzgumbrin, a number of workhoses and folkhoses, and construction units. Figure inflation [pripliska] to show 100 percent plan fulfillment was common. A poultry factory was reported as operational even though in reality construction was still uncompleted. Consultations were held with executives, managers, accountants, and bookkeepers on proper practices and accuracy in reporting. Officials and managers found to have been lax have been reprimanded, and local party, soviet, and law enforcement units have been directed to take steps to rectify the situation.

#### POTI GORKOM HEAD DISCUSSES ROLE OF PRIMARY ORGANIZATIONS

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 26 March 1983 page 2 carries a 1000-word KOMUNISTI interview with Poti Gorkom First Secretary B. Lilia concerning the role of the primary organizations in that city's economic, social, and cultural development, and in particular the Poti Territorial-Intersectorial Association experiment. Throughout, the keynote theme is discipline. Brief mention is made of a social-political club which meets to discuss the city's present and future, polls various segments of the population on vital concerns, and makes recommendations as to the best use of funds generated by the association. During the upcoming all-union conference of primary organization secretaries in Tbilisi, a special group will visit Poti to observe party, economic and industrial dealings in action.

#### TRANSLATION OF PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN' INTO GEORGIAN URGED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 26 March 1983 page 2 carries a 200-word piece by E. Giorgobiani, a primary organization secretary in Ambrolauri Rayon, urging that selected materials from the fortnightly journal PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN' be translated for the use of rural party workers who are not very proficient in Russian. "Consultation" articles would be especially useful.

#### GEORGIAN PRIMARY ORGANIZATION SECRETARIES HOLD ZONAL SEMINAR

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 30 March 1983 page 2 carries G. Kharebashvili's 2000-word account of a zonal conference-seminar for primary party organization secretaries held in Gurdzhaani to exchange experience and map out the best ways to find answers to certain problems for which the "tried and true" methods are no longer sufficient. A number of party and RAPO officials gave their views on a wide range of subjects including productivity, the proper limits to the number of sheep that can be privately owned, how to prevent abuses of co-op arrangements between farms and individual farmers (a group of officials in Tsiteltskaro Rayon were caught in an illegal hog-raising deal last year), the need to ensure absolute fulfillment of grape harvesting and procurement plans this year (Gurdzhaani Rayon regularly loses 20 percent of its crop due to inadequate and delayed operations), and ways to make up for a manpower shortage--for example, building more child care facilities so women can take jobs. Labor and state discipline are emphasized throughout, also the need for party workers to get out among the people and use suasion effectively.



#### RAYON RAPO CHAIRMAN CALLS FOR FREEDOM IN PLANNING

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 27 March 1983 page 2 carries Gen. Marshall's 1,000-word interview with GURJALAN RAPO (rayon agricultural production association) Chairman T. Urushadze on how well the new administrative unit has worked in that rayon, which has become known as a "breeding ground" of agricultural innovation. Urushadze sketches the structure of the association, how it manages its member applications, the innovative practice of nomenklatura approval of middle-link officials such as brigade leaders and stock complex managers on the association level, procurement of centralized funds, types of pay and wages (including payment in kind), contracts with research institutes to develop profitable scientific applications, and so on. He then notes the type of affiliation (superordination) affecting the association's member outfits--only 13 outfits are of direct affiliation, while all other units are of dual affiliation--and how this interacts with the three layers of association management: Material-Technical Supply, Plan Drafting, and Control and Accounting (the latter has to do only with direct-affiliation outfits). With regard to material-technical supply, there is still some confusion, but it is hoped that the creation of the new State Committee for Agricultural Production will straighten things out. Urushadze places most emphasis on planning. The association should be given the right to draw up procurement and production plans regardless of the departmental affiliation of the farms, for we know best what our capabilities are...[and] must have the freedom of action stipulated in the charter... It should not be necessary to get someone's consent or signature. We say this because [it] gives rise to so many conflicts that a man gets tired of the struggle and gives up." The association chairman concludes with figures showing how the rayon's productivity has climbed in the past couple of years. The editors append an appeal to other RAPO chairmen to submit their ideas and proposals.

#### GEORGIAN FARM MECHANIZATION, PRODUCTIVITY LAGS

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 30 March 1983 page 2 carries a 1,000-word article by Professor, Hero of Socialist Labor, Lenin Prize laureate, and distinguished worker in science and technology Sh. Kereselidze, concerning Georgian agriculture's generally low level of mechanization, efficiency, and other problems relating to scientific and technical progress today.

He cites numerous figures reflecting large crop losses directly attributable to inadequate or inefficient machinery and equipment involved in cultivation, sowing, harvesting, threshing, transport (the lack of good roads is also a factor), and storage. Harvesting combines, for example, lose or damage a high percentage of the harvestable crop, yet no one is working on improved technologies based, presumably, on new principles. He presents

figures reflecting, as well, Georgia's low standing compared to world, all-union, and republic levels of mechanization, equipment use efficiency, number of farm workers per land area (116 per 100 hectares in the USSR, 930 in Georgia), and so on. In large part, the lag in mechanization is the fault of responsible republic officials in charge of developing and manufacturing general or particular types of equipment (for example, tractors and implements suited for mountain terrain), and even where eminently suitable equipment and machinery is available abroad and could be imported or manufactured under license, no one seems to care enough to take steps. Professor Kereselidze repeatedly refers to the lack of spare parts for machinery and equipment, so that tractors and trucks stand idle much of the time. He also discusses the relative economic merits of repairing spare parts versus making new ones, also whether to build machinery that will last many more years but is more vulnerable to obsolescence. Another set of problems has to do with poor maintenance and unconscionable abuse of machinery and equipment, such as leaving expensive tractors exposed to the elements, the fact that most machinery operators are poorly educated and unskilled, mechanics and technicians are scarce, and repair and maintenance shops have no real interest in doing a good job.

#### WHY THE SHCHEKINO METHOD SLOW TO TAKE HOLD IN GEORGIA

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 19 March 1983 pages 1-2 carries O. Giorgobiani's 1600-word economic review focusing on the slow pace of adoption of the Shchekino method in the republic's industry. The author presents figures showing the benefits the method has yielded over the years in the USSR. But it came late to Georgia, spread slowly, and has even showed a decline in the past couple of years, despite some good efforts--notably by the Poti Territorial-Intersectorial Association, which plans to convert all its major enterprises in this five-year plan. Whereas the number of workers covered by the method in the USSR comes to 6 percent, the figure in Georgia is only 0.5 percent. In many cases the reason the Shchekino method failed to take hold is that it was attempted piecemeal and did not produce results. The special commissions charged with the task of putting it into practice have been too lax or inactive. Frequent changes in annual plans have an adverse effect on adoption of the system, also the lack of normative wages per output. An institute under Gosplan has worked out some "Guidelines on the Adoption of the Shchekino Method in Industrial Enterprises," which have been approved by Gosplan, the State Labor Committee, Finance Ministry, and the Trade Union Council. They call for a long-range stable wage fund per ruble of output, stable yearly plans, and effective measures to expand service zones, combine trades, and thus release surplus manpower.

## GEORGIAN MVD CHIEF RESPONDS TO TRAFFIC SAFETY CRITICISM

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 23 March 1983 page 2 under the recurring rubric "Law, Order and Us" carries Internal Affairs Minister Gvetadze's 1600-word article in response to a 19 December 1982 KOMUNISTI article decrying Georgia's traffic safety performance. While acknowledging some of the difficulties and shortcomings brought up in the article, Gvetadze notes that the State Motor Vehicle Inspectorate (GAI) is in general doing a good job, enforcing the law and punishing violators "up to and including confiscation of privately owned cars for resale through various collectives". He counters the claim that "stop-and-go" signs are a joke. In fact, Soviet-made radar equipment has been used to good effect to catch speeders, although it could be improved, and 28 such devices are being imported from abroad for use on the republic's highways. As for helicopter patrols, indeed the GAI is handicapped by having only one helicopter on lease, and its use is restricted to 100 hours yearly. One good idea put forth in the article concerns increased patrolling by unmarked official vehicles. The problem of crooked law enforcement officers in the GAI (11 with vigorously 15 were fired last year). One way to re-educate such officers is to keep track of COMSAF-trained drivers who perform well in the army, and take them on after they are discharged. The GAI patrol service base is inadequate. Automated traffic regulation systems are not being installed fast enough, but an affiliate of the Odesk Polytechnical Institute is designing a system, to be operational in 1987, which will outfit 12 intersections in Tbilisi. Gvetadze concludes with a plea for greater media involvement in driver and pedestrian education.

## GEORGIAN MVD TRACKS DOWN ON KASPI RAYON LAW ENFORCEMENT ORGANS

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 26 March 1983 page 3 carries a 600-word GruzINFORM report of a joint meeting of the MVD board and the Kaspi Raykom Biro investigating the poor performance of the local militia organs. Law enforcement was so bad that it took the ministry's intervention, for example, to uncover a criminal operation in the Kaspi Canning Plant involving large amounts of state funds. One disturbing aspect of the matter is that local authorities ignored citizens' statements, complaints, and warnings of illegal activities. The rayon MVD unit's party organizations were also lax. The rayon law enforcement organs' work having been rated unsatisfactory, the rayon MVD chief Sh. Gullashvili and one of his inspectors, V. Shakarashvili, were dismissed from their posts, and several other named officers, including party officials, were reprimanded.

## ROLE, TASKS OF GEORGIAN PRIMARY ORGANIZATIONS DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 6 April 1983 pages 2-3 carries a 1400-word article by Professor Dr of History G. Zhvania and Dr of History M. Tetvaldze concerning the role and future tasks of the primary party organizations. Certain key characteristics of the primary organiza-

tions are sketched: all members are given responsible assignments regardless of nationality, class affiliation, or job; unworthy persons are weeded out; officers and representatives are elected, right up the line; and the opinions of all are taken into account. With regard to democratic principles, the fact that members at each organizational level choose their own officers does not mean that higher-level units are mere "bystanders" in the process--gorkoms, obkoms, and raykoms must take an active interest and help them make the right selections.

With regard to leadership style, the authors note that unfortunately some officials act in a high-handed manner, abuse their authority, take advantage of their party or job position for personal gain, and there are those who are guilty of "voluntarism and subjectivism" in handling cadre matters and other problems.

Several paragraphs are devoted to the role of the "larger [krupnyye] primary organizations" in "party construction," and several suggestions are made. They include having periodic "information hearings" concerning the work of gorkoms, obkoms, and raykoms, so that all aspects of party life can be examined in a principled manner and proposals made to rectify cultural and economic shortcomings; giving the "larger" primary organizations more say as to leadership cadre selection in the labor collectives--having them draw up their own nomenklatura and providing periodic certification (attestatsiya) of nomenklatura cadres; and drawing up regulations governing the work and methods of party groups in non-party organizations (based on the CPSU Charter)--for at present, "a substantial portion of the party aktiv has no clear idea of the organizational structure, rights and duties, and work forms and methods of party groups created in state and social organizations." The authors also deem it desirable to revive the publication of the Central Committee's journal PARTIYNOYE STROITEL'STVO, which came out fortnightly in Russian and Georgian from 1930-1941.

#### MORE PROCESSED FARM PRODUCTS NEEDED FOR GEORGIAN CONSUMERS

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 14 April 1983 page 2 carries an 800-word article by A. Grishikashvili, a scientific associate in Tsaplan's Scientific-Research Institute for Economics and Planning, concerning the progress made in supplying city dwellers with fruit, vegetables, potatoes, and livestock products since the Agrarian-Industrial Association was established in 1975. Figures are given showing dramatic increases in that time, mostly due to "extensive factors" rather than increased yields. One problem in meeting more of consumers' needs is that only about 4 percent of the association's output consists of processed goods (and at that most of them are made from produce recycled from the trading network). Much of the fresh produce supplied by the association suffers by comparison with what is available in the bazaar markets where, unfortunately, it costs up to three times as much. More processing and better storage facilities would improve quality and reduce losses, which are still too high. Some progress in that line is being made, and the author calls for more storage expansion, the installation of coolers closer to harvesting areas, and more prepackaging of produce.



## EXILE WHO PROTECTED PLUNDERED GEORGIAN TREASURES EXTOLLED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 14 April 1983 page 3 carries Revaz Dzhaparidze's 4500-word article on the life and heroic endeavors of Ekvtime Takaishvili (1863-1953), who during his exile in Paris from 1921 to 1945 devoted his energies to protecting Georgian national treasures, which had been carried there by the fleeing menshevik government, against being sold off piecemeal and scattered forever, and, during World War II, against attempts to remove them to Germany, and who was finally instrumental in having them returned to Georgia. One of the first Georgian patriots to take an active interest in his nation's archeology and antiquities in the late 19th and early 20th century, Takaishvili spearheaded the systematic collection of priceless artifacts and cultural treasures and also founded societies to protect them and museums to house them, enlisting the financial and moral support of other intellectuals as well as public-spirited citizens from various segments of society.

Takaishvili had to protect these treasures early on in the menshevik era, when both foreigners and Georgians tried to get their hands on them for personal greed. But an even greater threat appeared in January 1921, when French Ambassador Abel Chevalier persuaded the menshevik government to take them into exile. "Takaishvili had been appointed curator of the treasures, and it is easy to imagine his dismay as fate, or historical necessity, placed him in a frightful dilemma: either refuse his civic duty and see the Georgian national treasure get away, or leave his beloved homeland along with the menshevik government in order to watch over and protect that treasure in a foreign land." He chose the latter.

In France, years went by as the government-in-exile dwindled and custody or ownership of the treasures became increasingly clouded and subject to inconclusive litigation. Takaishvili, despite his advancing age, diminishing authority, and greatly reduced circumstances, did all he could. World War II brought even worse peril. "In despair, Takaishvili turned to first one quarter and then the other, appealing to anyone who could help. He would have joined forces with the devil himself for the sake of his beloved homeland, or sold his soul, to save the national treasure from being carried away to Germany."

"Providence finally heard his anguished cry: On 6 June 1944, the Allies landed in Normandy and the long-awaited second front was opened to liberate Western Europe." But even as the war was winding down and France was freed, the issue remained in the air, and Takaishvili wrote to linguist Vukol Beridze in Georgia to ask for help, urging him to "show this letter to the current leaders of the Georgian republic." This did happen, for when General de Gaulle visited Moscow from 3 to 10 December 1944, Stalin had been briefed on the subject and asked De Gaulle's aid, which was immediately forthcoming as "an expression of gratitude toward the Soviet Union and Stalin personally." Diplomatic arrangements were made and the treasure was returned, to the unbounded joy of Takaishvili himself, who also at long last returned to his native soil.

#### KOMUNISTI URGES ORGANIZATIONAL RESPONSES TO CRIME REPORTS

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 10 April 1983 page 4 under the regular rubric "A Wrong Committed: Who Is To Answer?" carries a 600-word item in which officials of Elva Scientific-Production Association's Control and Computer Machinery Plant respond to a 24 March crime report involving an employee of the plant. They acknowledge that the employee in question was not given close enough supervision both on the job (he was guilty of labor indiscipline) and off (he fell in with bad company). After the offense, his case was duly taken up by the relevant shop and Komsomol units, and he was expelled from the Komsomol.

In an appended note the editors praise Elva SPA's officials for their prompt action in response to the KOMUNISTI report--after all, that is the purpose of the rubric, and a number of enterprises and organizations have responded promptly. Many others, however, have failed to take the newspaper's "signals" seriously: Tbilisi's First of May Rayispolkom, the Gori Gorispolkom, the Kutaisi Automotive Plant, and the Tbilisi Lenin ROVD, among others. The editors intend to press the matter further.

#### FIRST SECRETARY FERGANA OBKOM CP UZSSR ON LABOR DISCIPLINE

[Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian No 135, 15 May 83 p 2 carries a 500-word article on labor discipline and the importance of increasing production, in which he cites the role of aggressive criticism in holding the leadership of institutions responsible for shortcomings. He mentions the negative influence of excessive bureaucracy, of the proliferation of party oversight organs and of failures in the drive to solve nagging social problems and problems with consumer services. The successful Fergana Construction Combine is held up as an example of how things should be done. Among the successful measures are: the creation of production lines with workers who possess several skills, the implementation of contract brigades, and the confining of meetings, conferences and sessions to after work hours.

CSO: 1830/318

REGIONAL

CHINESE MUSIC DIRECTOR LAUDS UZBEK FOSTERING OF UIGHUR MUSIC

[Editorial Report] [GF081050] Tashkent International Service in Uighur at 2300 GMT on 31 May 1983 carries an unattributed commentary titled: "The Soviet Uighur Music Is Developing." The commentary recalls the effort made in Uzbekistan aimed at developing Uighur classical music and notes the recent presentation of a volume of Uighur classical music to the Beijing Music Central Conservatory by the Soviet Union. In praising the work of the Uighur Musical Ensemble founded within the framework of Tashkent radio and television network in Uzbekistan, the commentary quotes the director of Beijing Music Central Conservatory as stating: "The research carried out by Soviet musicians not only contribute toward Uighur music alone but also serve to improve and consolidate relations between the Soviet Union and the PRC in the field of music."

The commentary notes that the Soviet Union is making an effort to contribute to the life of peoples in Central Asia, adding that "Tashkent and Alma-Ata are cities where Uighur musicians and scholars emerge in the Soviet Union and where Uighur scientific works are created."

In confirming this view, the commentary adds: "One of the most recent composers among Uighur women participated in the Uzbek composers delegation to the Kazakh composers congress in Alma-Ata last week. Shahi Merdanova graduated from [words indistinct]. The girl musician of the Uighur people has excelled in the art of composing."

The commentary praises the Uighur theater in Alma-Ata and the Uighur musical ensemble within the framework of Tashkent radio and television network as centers of Uighur music in the Soviet Union. It concludes as follows: "Currently, the Uighur Musical Ensemble, within the framework of Tashkent radio and television network, is actively preparing for the third Samarkand festival. Thanks to the fruitful work carried out in the Soviet Union, Uighur music has been heard in the international arena for some time now."

CSO: 1837/1

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**DATE FILMED**

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